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STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST ATLAS

7½' QUADRANGLE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

Reserve
aG1527
.S8U5
2008

United States
Department of
Agriculture

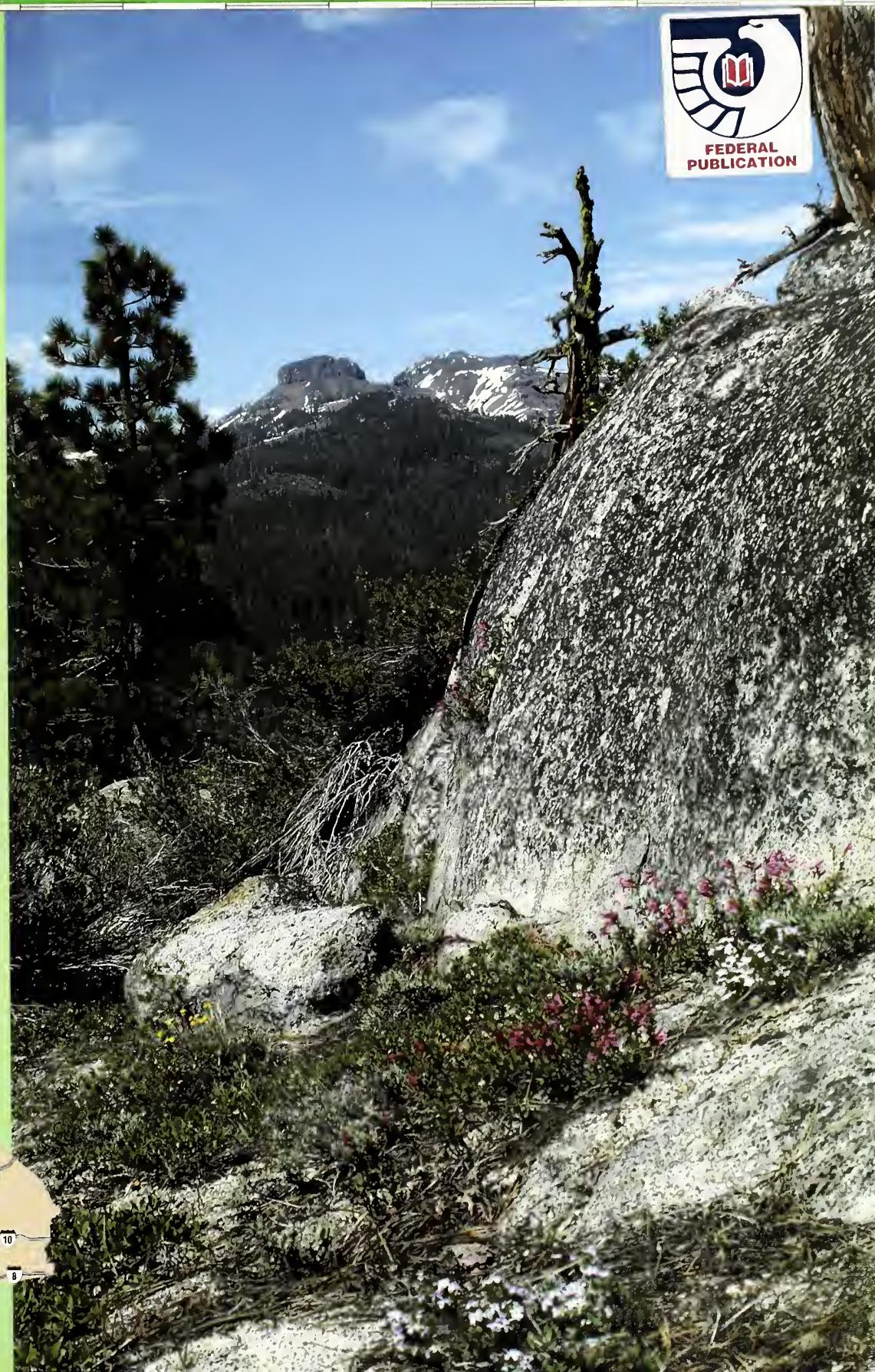
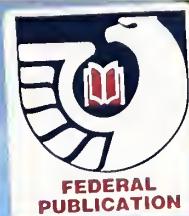
Forest Service

Pacific
Southwest
Region

Stanislaus
National
Forest

R5-RG-136

First Edition



LEGEND

BOUNDARIES

Federal:

- National Forest
- Wilderness Area
- National Recreation Area
- National Protected Area
- Ranger District
- Native Land or Tradition
- Military
- FS/Purchase Unit//

Other:

- Protected Area
- Recreation Area
- County
- City/Town
- Wild & Scenic River

ROADS

- Primary Road/Highway
- Paved Road
- Gravel Road } Maintained for Passenger Cars
- Dirt Road
- High Clearance Vehicle Road
- Closed Road
- State
- County
- Primary Forest
- Forest (Improved)
- Forest (Unimproved)
- Scenic Byway

TRAILS

- National Recreation Trail
- Non-motorized Vehicle Trail
- Motorized Vehicle Trail



PRODUCTION. Produced by USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, Geospatial Services with the Stanislaus National Forest. Data was compiled from Cartographic Feature Files, 30 meter Digital Elevation Models and the Forest Visitor Map. This atlas was produced using ArcGIS™ and Adobe® Illustrator®.

United States
Department of
Agriculture



- Area - Forest Service/Other
- Boundary - Forest Service/Other
- Headquarters
- District Office
- Station/Other Facility

Lava

Church

WATER FEATURES

- Perennial
- Intermittent
- Inundated
- Dry Lake
- Streams - Perennial
- Streams - Intermittent
- Elevated Pipe/Aqueduct
- Swamp/Marsh

Tank

Pit, Mine

Prospects

Building

Spring

Road Barrier

Gate

Cemetery

Well

Waterfall

TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES

- (Elevation in feet)
- Index Contour
- Intermediate Contour
- 9065 . Spot Elevation
- Benchmark

MISCELLANEOUS

- / - - Pipe - Above/Under Ground
- Levee
- Tunnel
- Transmission Line
- Railway

SURVEYS

- Township/Range Lines:
- Section Lines:

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Stanislaus National Forest

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MARCH 1 2009

BY:

Using this Atlas

Quad Labeling

17	Atlas Page Number
Sonora Pass	Quad Name
489-3	US Forest Service Regional Number

Forest Service Regional Number:

This numbering system is based on 15' quadrangles, starting in the south-eastern corner of the state and progressing from east to west, then south to north across the state.

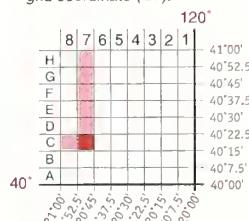
Each of these is sub-divided into quarters, numbered counterclockwise from the North-East quadrant.

2	1	2	1	2	1
12		11		10	
3	4	3	4	3	4

10-2

USGS Number:

latitude (40),
longitude (120),
grid coordinate (C7):



North, Grid North & Magnetic North

UTM grid north (GN)
2003 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet



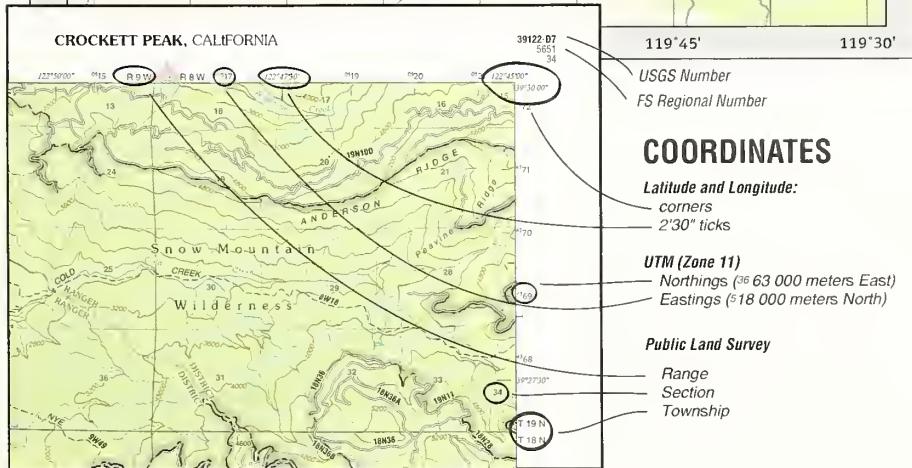
Local declination from north is shown at the bottom of each map. For more information on magnetic declination see: www.ngdc.noaa.gov and click on geomagnetism.

MILS: US Military Mils,
6400mils in a full circle

Public Land Survey

	R 12 E	R 13 E	R 14 E
T 25 N	6	5	4
	3	2	1
T 24 N	7	8	9
	10	11	12
T 23 N	18	17	16
	15	14	13
	19	20	21
	22	23	24
	30	29	28
	27	26	25
	31	32	33
	34	35	36

Each township is divided into 36 one square mile sections. These sections are numbered in gray squares on the map (See diagram above). Unsurveyed sections or portions of sections are called "protraction blocks". These protraction blocks are numbered sequentially starting with 37 (PB 37, PB 38, PB 39...)



Getting Around On Stanislaus National Forest Roads

ROADS SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS

Standard routes are suitable for passenger cars, but may not be as smooth or as well maintained as County roads. Vehicles that are not licensed for use on the streets and highways may not be operated on Standard or Service roads except when specifically authorized.



ROADS NOT SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS

2
3
2
4

Service roads receive only minimal maintenance. These roads either are not shown on the Forest Service map or are shown by dashed parallel lines. These roads are rarely suited for passenger car travel. If you choose to travel minimally maintained roads, you may find rocks, downed trees, road washouts, and brush encroaching on the roadway. Drive slowly and carry equipment such as an axe, shovel, gloves, and fuel.

Many of these roads are closed during winter and wet weather. Even where they are not closed, please DO NOT drive on these roads in wet weather because you will leave wheel ruts. Some route markers may be missing, watch for changes in road conditions. Check with the local Forest Service Office for specific travel information.

CLOSED ROADS

Forest roads are sometimes closed during winter to prevent the rutting of soft roadbeds during and following wet weather, to reduce disturbances to wildlife during nesting season and other critical periods, to ensure public safety, or because of high fire danger. Sometimes road use is restricted because of maintenance and other reasons.

RULES OF THE ROAD

Safe driving in the National Forest requires alertness. The forest road system is different from streets and highways. Road conditions vary dramatically and roads are used by a variety of travelers. Licensed high clearance vehicles, logging trucks, recreation vehicles, horseback riders, mountain bikes and hikers are common sights on back roads of the Forest. National Forest route signs use white numbers on a brown background, and are posted at road intersections. Most National Forest roads are one-lane dirt roads with turnouts for passing oncoming traffic and are not maintained for passenger cars. Use these descriptions to plan an enjoyable trip best suited for your vehicle and driving experience.

WINTER VEHICLE TRAVEL

Snow conditions result in closure of most Stanislaus National Forest Service roads. Winter travelers should carry tire chains at all times and be prepared to spend long periods of time in the car. Carry blankets or sleeping bags, warm clothes, water, food and other necessities, a snow shovel, and travel with a full tank of gas.

TREAD LIGHTLY

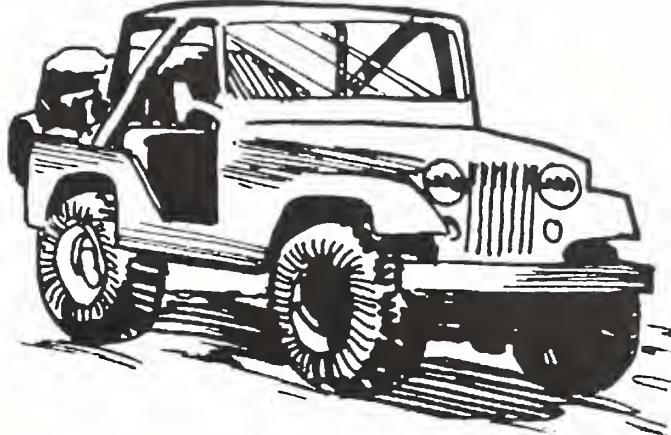
Tread Lightly is a practice that allows you to enjoy the National Forest without changing or damaging it. It is a willingness to assume responsibility to care for the land and respect the rights of those you meet along the way and those who follow you. The five basic principles of the "Tread Lightly" program are to:

- Travel only where permitted.
- Respect the rights of others.
- Educate yourself.
- Avoid streams, meadows, and wildlife.
- Drive and travel responsibly.

Motorized Recreation

Explore the more remote areas of the national forest using your sport utility/four-wheel drive vehicle, trail bike, or all-terrain vehicle (ATV) on routes designated for your enjoyment. About 1100 miles of unimproved (high-clearance) roads are open to off-highway vehicle (OHV) use unless otherwise blocked, signed or gated and about 22 miles of designated motorized trails are open. The key to responsible use is to remain on the designated roads and trails. California law requires off-highway registration or DMV-issued license plates for all OHVs, and, for all vehicles, an approved spark arrester. It is illegal to cut switchbacks, take shortcuts, or travel cross-country. Site-specific maps and other related publications are available at all forest offices.

The Forest is undergoing a four-year OHV Route Designation Strategy process that should be completed by 2009; the addition of more designated routes is likely. Routes designated through this planning process will be published in a motorized vehicle use map as required by the November 2005 federal Travel Management Rule.



Tread Lightly

Practicing "Tread Lightly" travel techniques allows you to enjoy the National Forest without changing or damaging it. It is a willingness to assume responsibility to care for natural areas and facilities, and the rights of those you meet along the way and those who follow you. Take the time to learn and follow necessary rules and regulations so that you leave no trace that you were here.

All OHV and ATV users should "Tread Lightly" on the land by:

- Traveling only where permitted.
- Respecting the rights of others.
- Educating yourself.
- Avoiding streams, meadows, and wildlife areas.
- Driving and traveling responsibly.

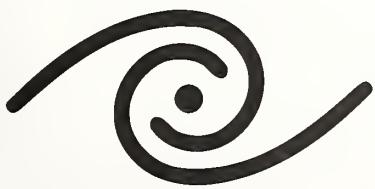


tread lightly![®]

LEAVING A GOOD IMPRESSION

Leave No Trace

The "Leave No Trace" principles may not seem important at first glance, but their value is apparent when considering the effects of millions of outdoor visitors. One poorly located campsite or fire ring is of little significance, but thousands of such instances slowly degrade the outdoor experience for all. Leave No Trace is worth the effort.



leave no trace

CENTER FOR OUTDOOR ETHICS

Principles of Leave No Trace:

- Plan ahead and prepare.
- Travel and camp on durable surfaces.
- Dispose of waste properly.
- Leave what you find.
- Minimize use and impact of fire.
- Respect wildlife.
- Be considerate of other users.

Have a Safe Trip

DEHYDRATION AND HEAT

High temperatures are common in the summer, but can occur throughout the year. Heat exhaustion and heat stroke can result from continued exposure to high temperatures and inadequate or unbalanced replacement of fluids. Adults require two quarts of water per day and four quarts or more for strenuous activity at high elevations. To maintain a high energy level and avoid dehydration:

- Drink 8 to 16 ounces of water before hiking.
- Drink frequently when on the trail.
- Drink as much water as possible during lunch and throughout the evening.
- Limit caffeine drinks such as coffee or cola.
- Avoid alcoholic drinks.
- Plan ahead for drinking water. Don't allow water to run out before resupplying.
- Take breaks in the shade.

Prevent sunburn by wearing lightweight, light colored, and loose fitting clothing that allows air to circulate and sweat to evaporate while offering protection from direct sun. Bare skin absorbs the sun's radiant heat and raises body temperature. Understand the signs and symptoms of heat disorders including heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.

THINK BEFORE YOU DRINK

It may be tempting to drink water from a cold stream, but a microscopic organism called Giardia lamblia caused by human or animal feces may be present in the water and could cause an intestinal disorder called Giardiasis (gee-ar-dye-a-sis).



All surface water on the Stanislaus should be considered unsafe to drink without treatment. Chemical disinfectants are available, or carry bottled water.

Always carry plenty of water.

MOUNTAIN STORMS

Sudden storms are common in the summer, especially in the afternoon and evening. During thunderstorms, stay off ridges, and away from open meadows and isolated trees. If possible, find shelter among dense, small trees in low areas. If not possible, lie down on the ground.

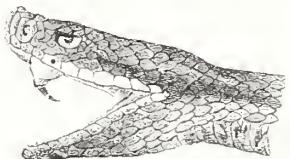
WILDERNESS TRAVEL

Know the locations of the Ranger Stations near your route of travel. Leave your itinerary with friends and tell them when you expect to return. Ask them to contact the closest Ranger District or Sheriff if you haven't returned by a given time. Be sure to contact them when you get back! Take a detailed map and compass with you and know how to use them. If you must travel alone, stick to frequently used trails in case you become sick or injured.

POISON OAK & RATTLESNAKES

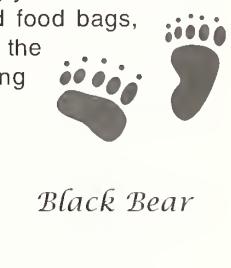


Poison oak grows to about 5,000 feet elevation. Learn to identify and avoid it. Poison oak has waxy-looking leaves that grow in lobes of three and change from green to red or maroon in fall. Rattlesnakes are found up to 9,000 feet and occasionally higher. Be alert and watch where you step.



BEARS

California black bears travel and live at higher elevations and in greater numbers in the wilderness than in the past because of the availability of human food. Hungry bears will walk through camps and pick up packs and food bags, ripping them apart if they smell food. If the bears become accustomed to obtaining food from backpackers, they will develop a habit of approaching humans. Use bear-proof food storage containers or hang food from a tree.



Black Bear

BUDDY UP

If you are hiking, backpacking, or exploring at any time of the year, take someone with you and make sure someone else knows your travel plans.

LOST?



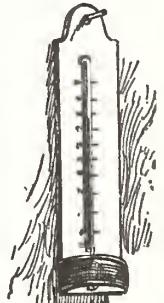
If you get lost, stay calm and don't panic. If you have a map or compass, try to orient yourself. Look for peaks or landmarks and backtrack if necessary. If you cannot find the trail, stay where you are until someone finds you.

HYPOTHERMIA

Hypothermia occurs when inner body temperatures are lowered due to exposure to cold. It is the leading cause of death to outdoor visitors. The signs and symptoms of hypothermia are progressive and the onset is rapid. Watch for early signs in your group. Victims are usually unaware that they are becoming hypothermic.

Early symptoms include shivering and unreasonable behavior. As the person gets colder they will have reduced muscle coordination, be incoherent, have slurred or slow speech, memory lapses, fumbling hands, stumbling, drowsiness, and exhaustion. Later stages include stupor, coma and death.

Even mild hypothermia requires treatment. Get the victim out of the wind and rain and remove any wet clothing. Move to a heat source: a fire or inside a dry sleeping bag, skin to skin with another person. Give the victim hot drinks like herbal tea, soup or sugar water. Do not give the victim anything containing alcohol or caffeine.



A Message About Fire

Regulations require that all National Forest visitors who build, maintain, or use a campfire, camp stove, or barbecue outside of developed campgrounds must have a campfire permit, available free of charge. Remember, you must carefully follow the terms stated on your Campfire Permit to prevent your campfire or barbecue from escaping.

The dry, hot California summers often bring high fire danger and the need to enact fire restrictions on National Forest land. Suspension of Campfire Permits and prohibition of all campfires and barbecues outside developed campgrounds may occur. These restrictions may include:

- Restricting the use of open campfires to within developed recreation sites.
- Limiting smoking to enclosed vehicles or buildings, or to developed recreation sites.
- Not allowing the operation of internal combustion engines off established roads or designated trails.
- In the case of extreme fire danger, specific areas of the National Forest may be closed to public entry.

For information on possible fire restrictions, check with the nearest Forest Service, California Department of Forestry, or Bureau of Land Management office for the area you are visiting.

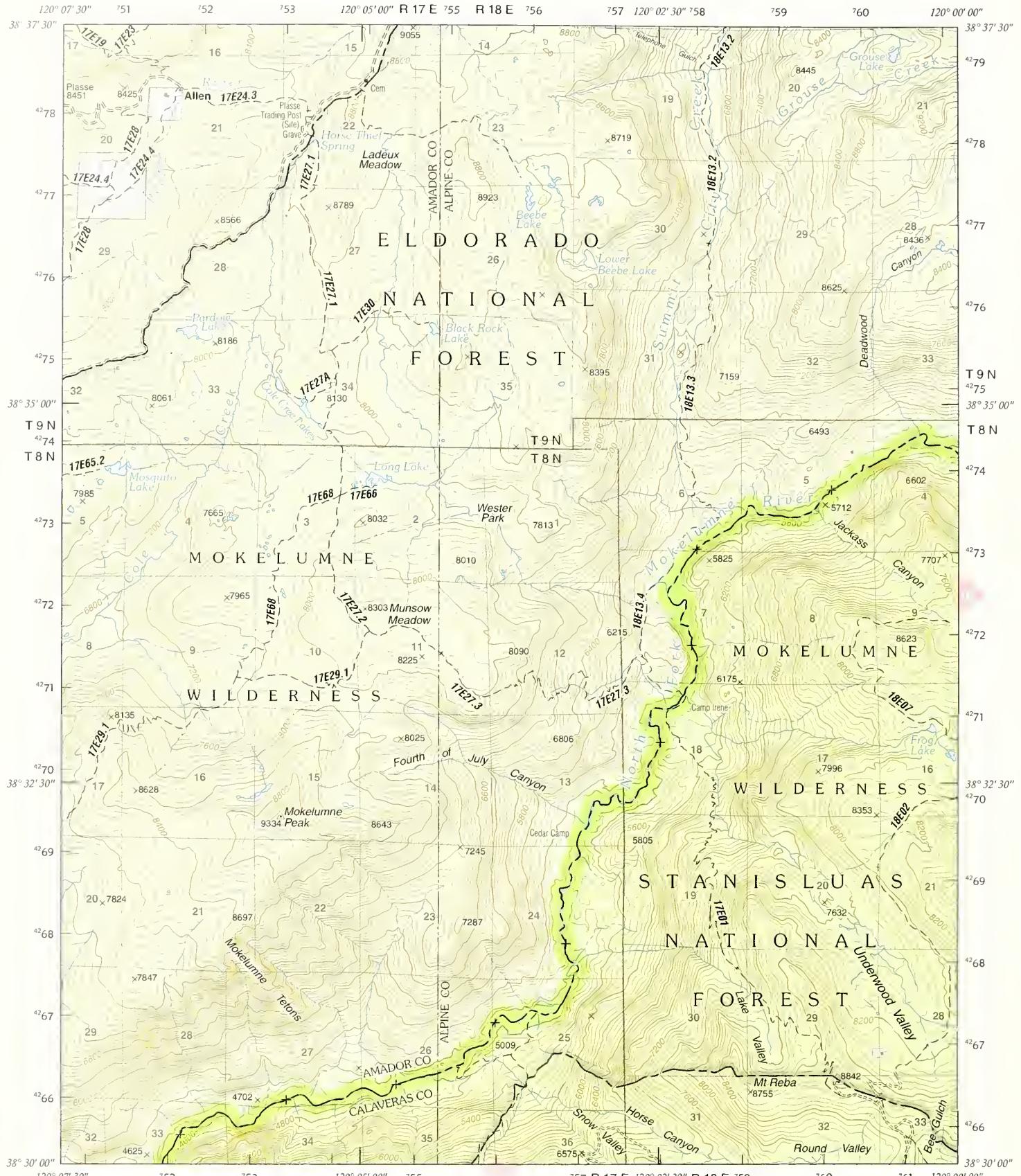
NO FIREWORKS

It is illegal to possess, discharge, or ignite fireworks, firecrackers, rockets, or other fireworks or explosives within the National Forest. No fireworks of any kind are permitted in the Stanislaus National Forest.

Report all wildfires by calling 911.



MOKELUMNE PEAK, CALIFORNIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Tragedy Spring	Caples Lake	Carson Pass
Bear River Reservoir	Mokelumne Peak	Pacific Valley
Calaveras Dome	Tamarack	Spicer Meadow Reservoir

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 100 Feet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



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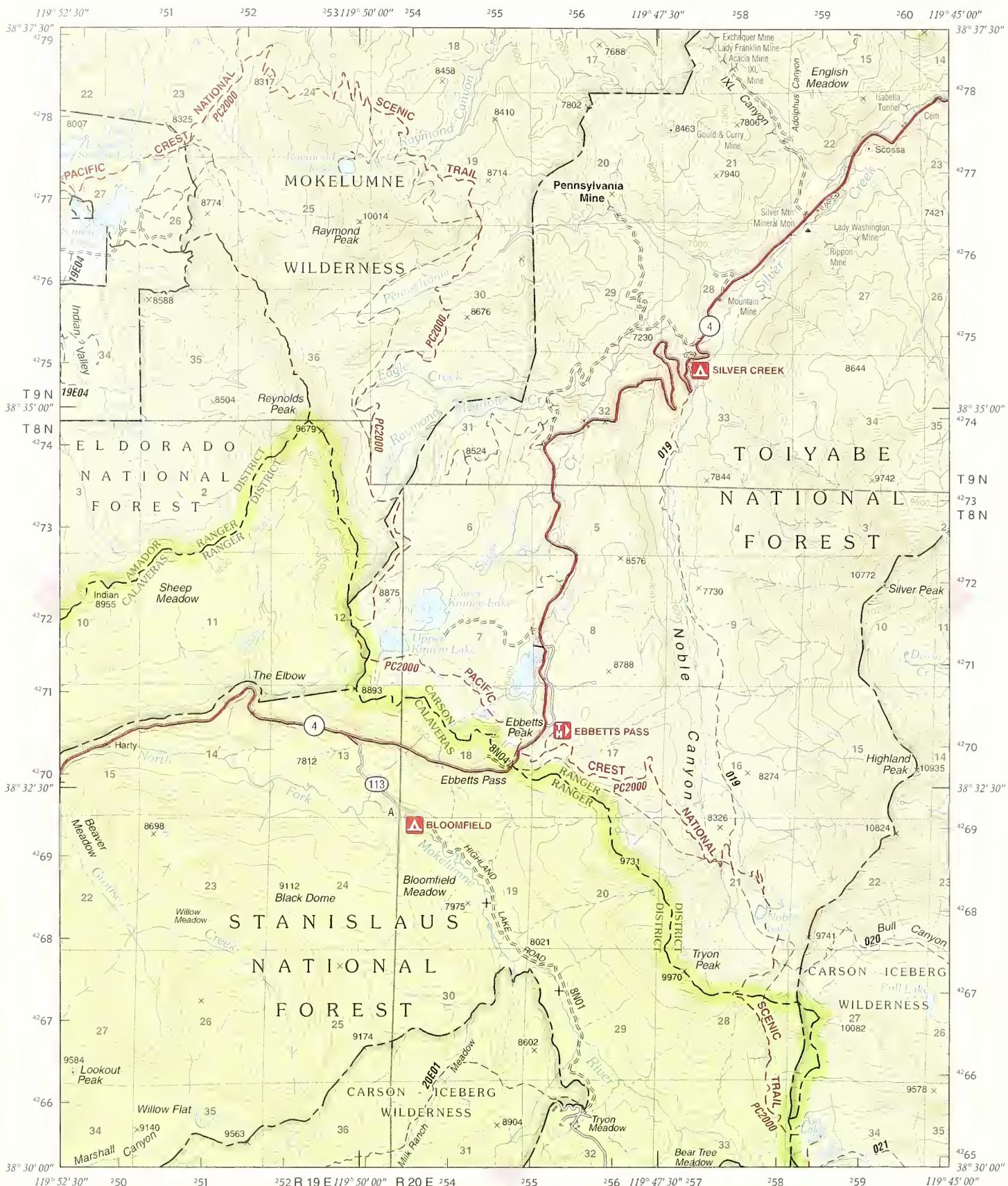
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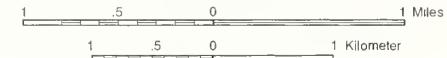
UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Caples Lake	Carson Pass	Markleeville
Mokelumne Peak	Pacific Valley	Ebbets Pass
Tamarack	Spicer Meadow Reservoir	Dardanelles Cone

EBBETTS PASS, CALIFORNIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Carson Pass	Markleeville	Heenan Lake
Pacific Valley	Ebbetts Pass	Wolf Creek
Spicer Meadow Reservoir	Dardanelles Cone	Disaster Peak

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)

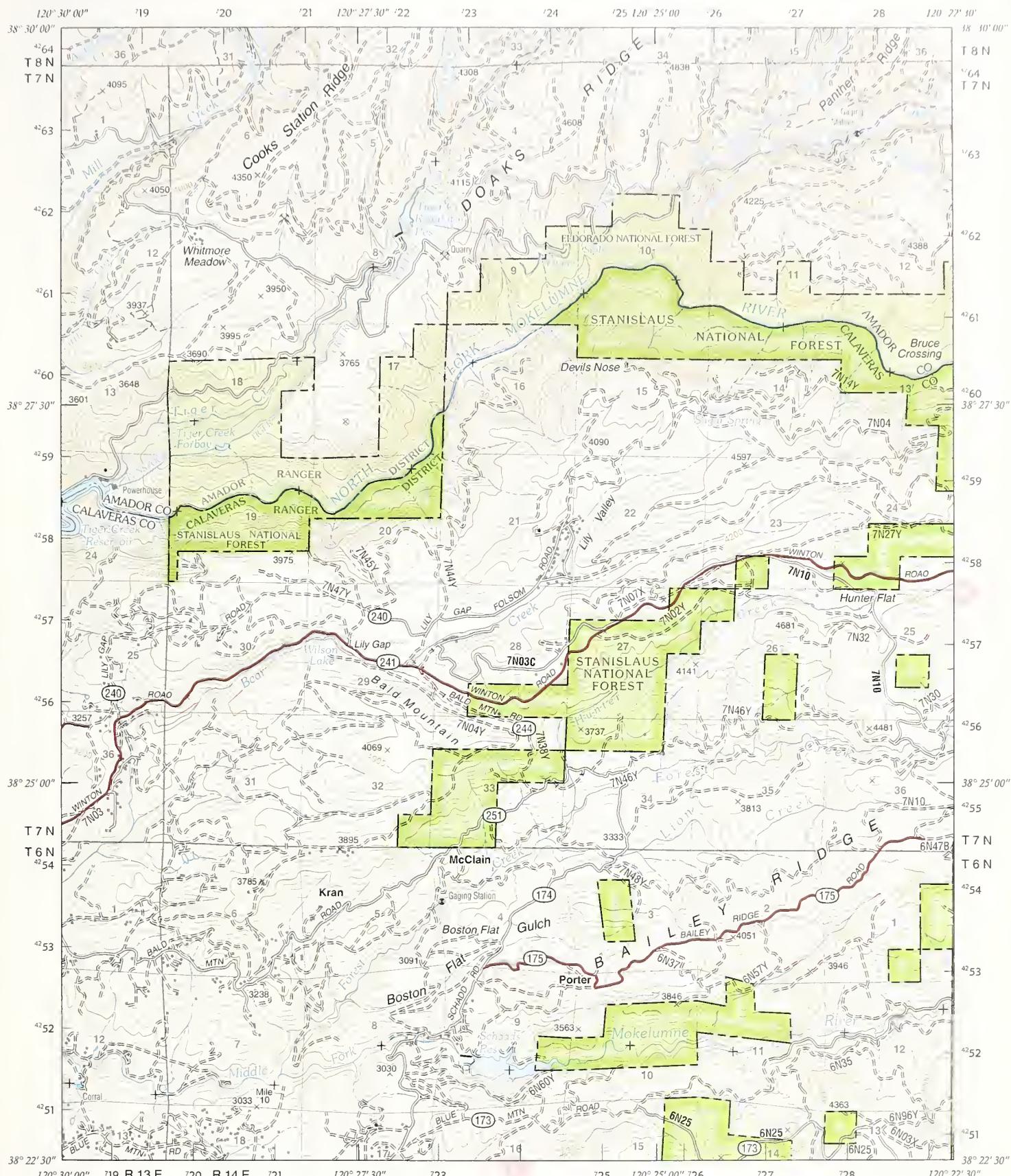
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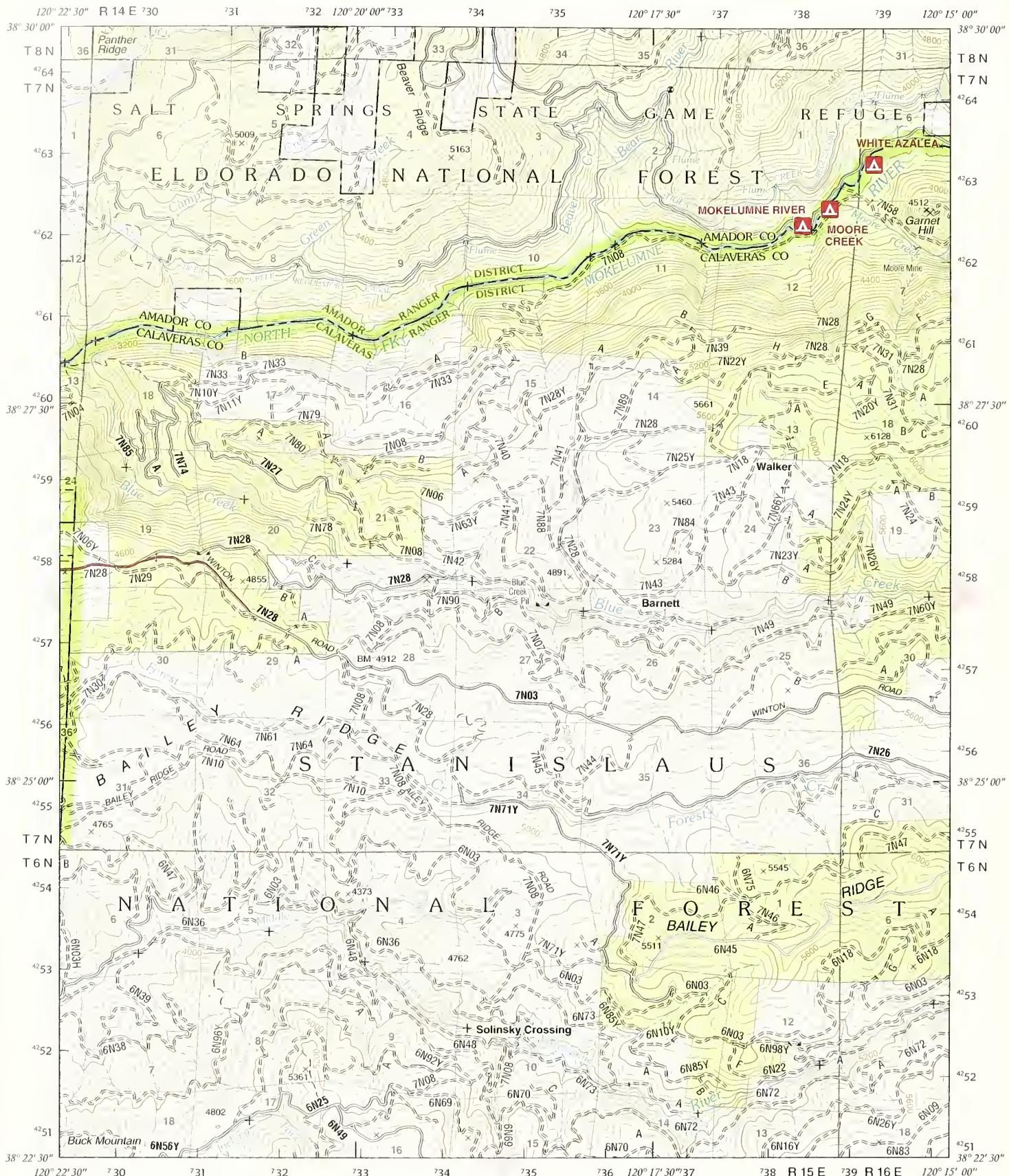
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Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).





Caldor	Peddler Hill	Bear River Reservoir
Devils Nose	Garnet Hill	Calaveras Dome
Fort Mountain	Dorrington	Boards Crossing

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)

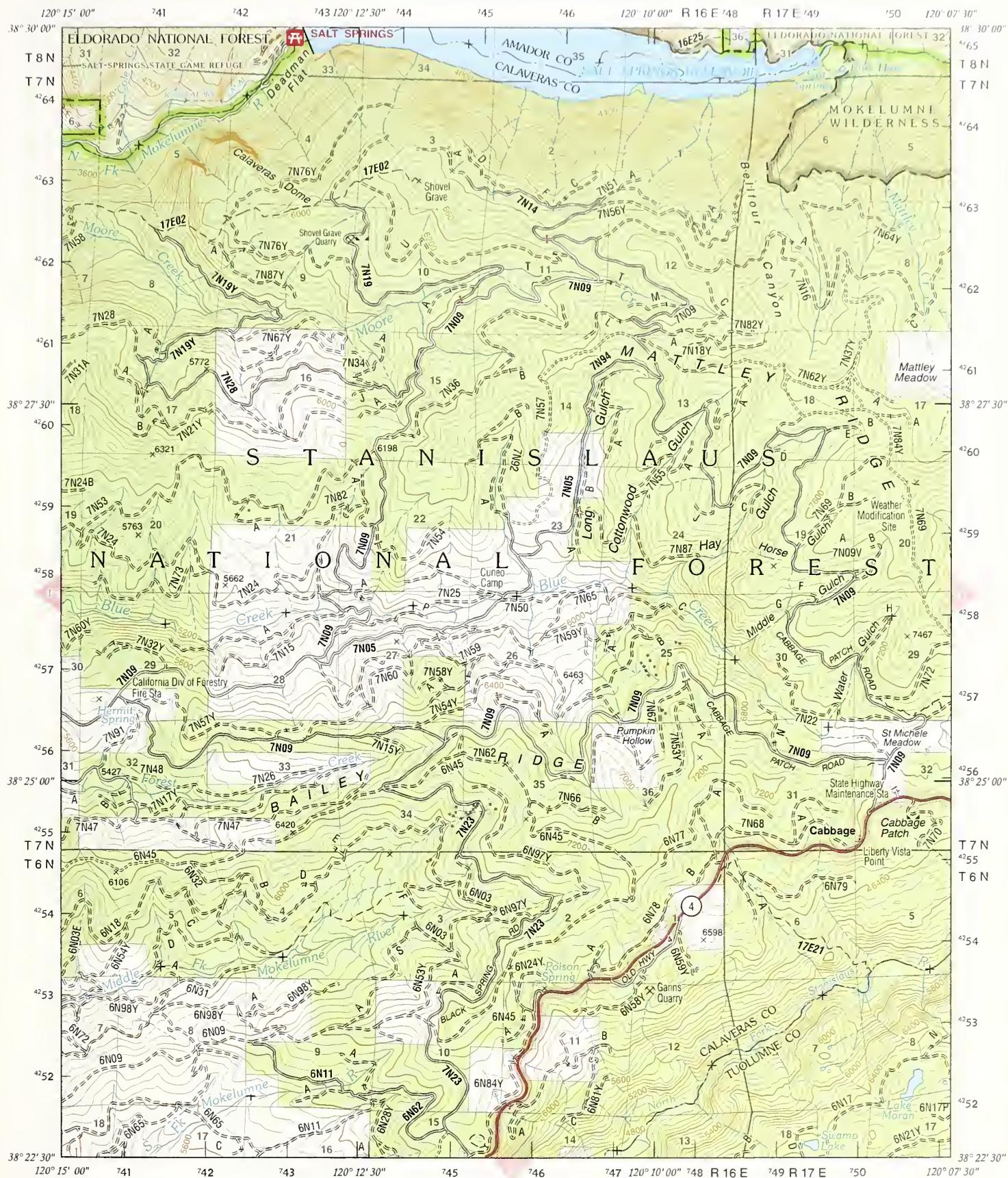
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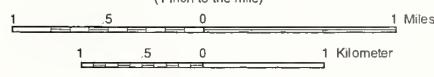
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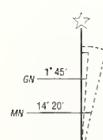
Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic)

Scale 1:63,360

(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 100 Feet



UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Peddler Hill	Bear River Reservoir	Mokelumne Peak
Garnet Hill	Calaveras Dome	Tamarack
Dorrington	Boards Crossing	Liberty Hill

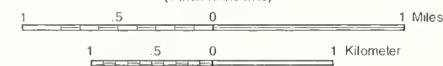
TAMARACK, CALIFORNIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Bear River Reservoir	Mokelumne Peak	Pacific Valley
Calaveras Dome	Tamarack	Spicer Meadow Reservoir
Boards Crossing	Liberty Hill	Donnell Lake

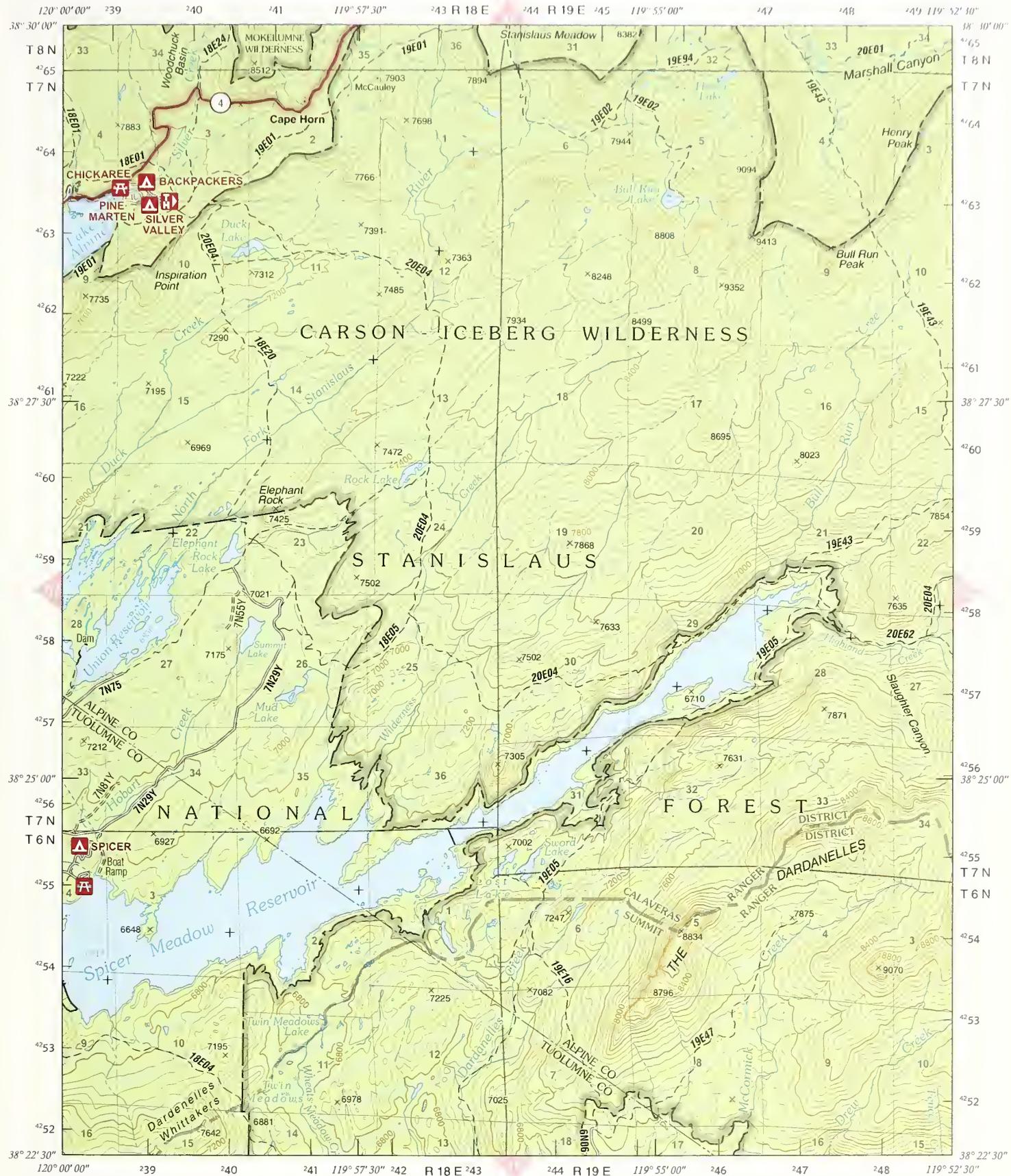
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(NAD 83)Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



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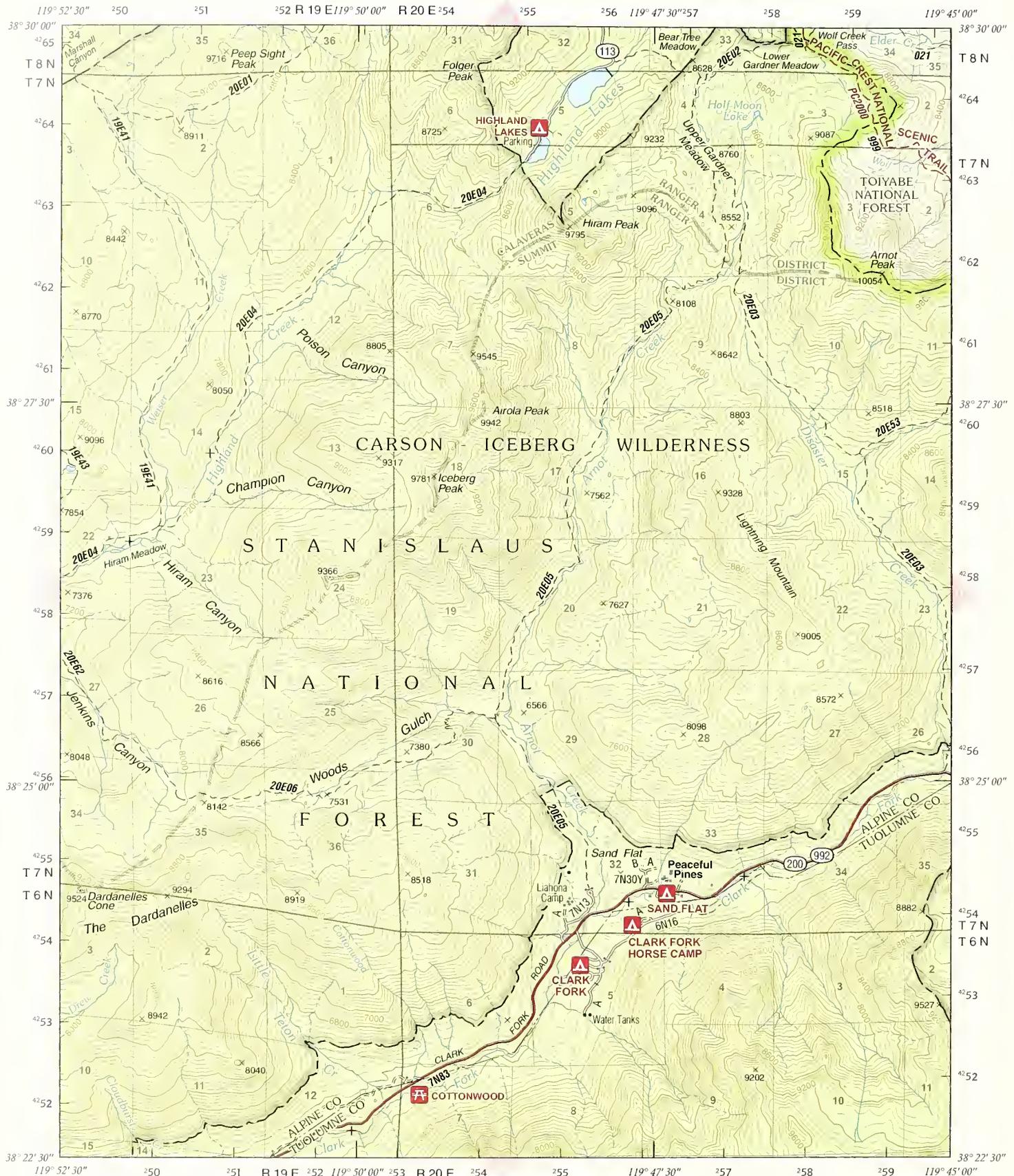
Grid north (GN)
Magnetic north (MN)
Station at center of sheet

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)

A horizontal scale bar divided into three segments by tick marks at .5 and 1. The first segment is labeled '0' at its right end. The second segment is labeled '.5' at its right end. The third segment is labeled '1' at its right end. To the right of the third segment, the text 'Miles' is written above the bar. Below the bar, there is another set of labels: '0', '.5', and '1' corresponding to the same segments, followed by the text 'Kilometer'.

Contour Interval 100 Feet

Mokelumne Peak	Pacific Valley	Ebbets Pass
Tamarack	Spicer Meadows Reservoir	Dardanelles Cone
Liberty Hill	Donnell Lake	Dardanelle



Pacific Valley	Ebbets Pass	Wolf Creek
Spicer Meadow Reservoir	Dardanelles Cone	Disaster Peak
Donnell Lake	Dardanelle	Sonora Pass

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)

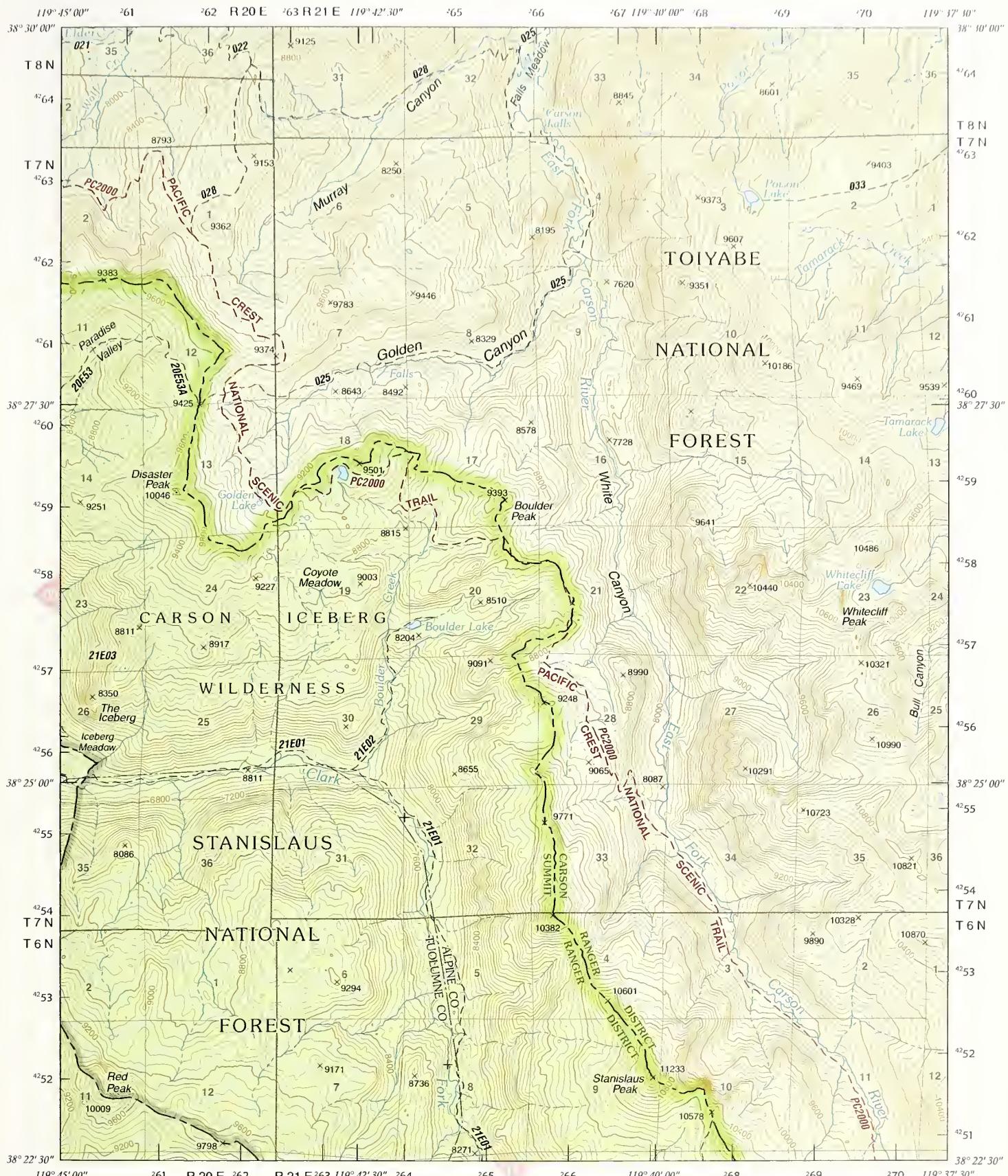
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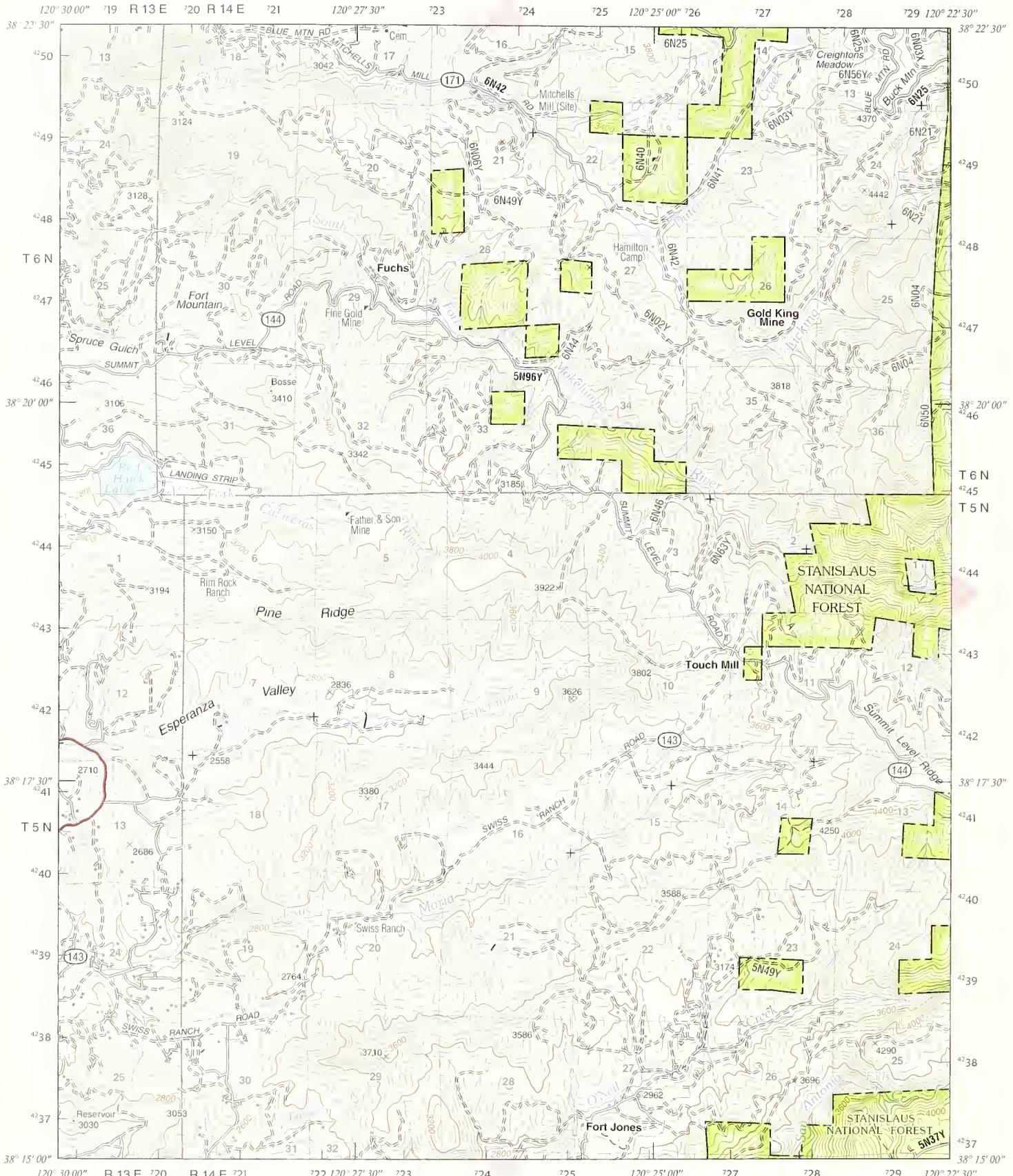
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(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



Ebbets Pass	Wolf Creek	Coleville
Dardanelles Cone	Disaster Peak	Lost Cannon Peak
Dardanelle	Sonora Pass	Pickel Meadow

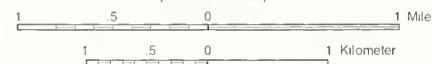
FORT MOUNTAIN, CALIFORNIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

West Point	Devils Nose	Garnet Hill
Rail Road Flat	Fort Mountain	Dorrington
Calaventa:	Murphys	Stanislaus

Scale 1:63,360

(1 inch to the mile)



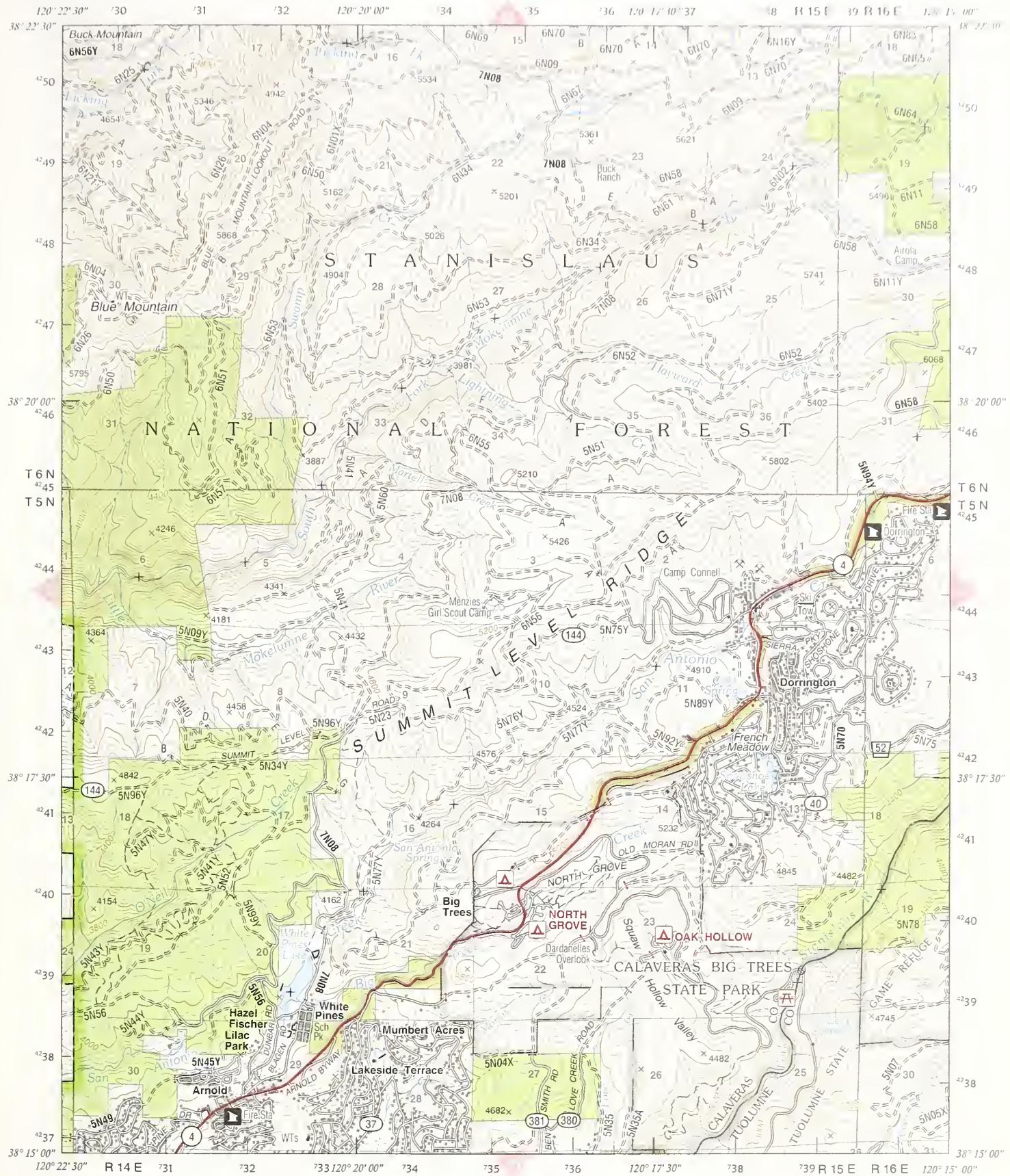
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Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic)

The image shows two horizontal scale bars. The top bar is labeled "Scale 1:63,360 (1 inch to the mile)" and has tick marks at 1, .5, and 0, with "1 Miles" written at the right end. The bottom bar has tick marks at 1, .5, and 0, with "1 Kilometer" written at the right end.

UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

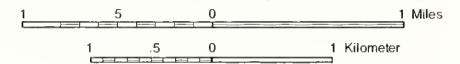
Devils Nose	Garnet Hill	Calaveras Dome
Fort Mountain	Dorrington	Boards Crossing
Murphys	Stanislaus	Crandell Peak

BOARDS CROSSING, CALIFORNIA

This figure is a detailed topographic map of the Stanislaus National Forest and surrounding areas. The map is oriented with North at the top. It features a grid system with horizontal lines representing latitude (38° 15' 00" to 42° 50' 00") and vertical lines representing longitude (120° 07' 30" to 120° 15' 00"). The map shows several mountain ridges, including the Stanislaus Range and the Sierra Nevada, with elevations ranging from approximately 6,000 to 10,000 feet. Major rivers and streams labeled include the Stanislaus River, Tuolumne River, Merced River, and San Joaquin River. Numerous smaller creeks and tributaries are also shown. The map contains many place names and landmarks, such as COTTAGE SPRINGS, WAKALUU HEPYOO CAMPGROUND, SOURGRASS RECREATION AREA, BOARDS CROSSING, CALIFORNIA STATE GAME FENCE, CALAVERAS BIG TREES STATE PARK, and various campgrounds like Camp Curry (Site), Brown Girl Cabin (Site), and Shumake Knoll. The map also includes contour lines, spot elevations, and a network of roads and trails. A legend in the bottom right corner provides symbols for roads, trails, and other features.

Garnet Hill	Calaveras Dome	Tamarack
Dorrington	Boards Crossing	Liberty Hill
Stanislaus	Crandell Peak	Strawberry

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)



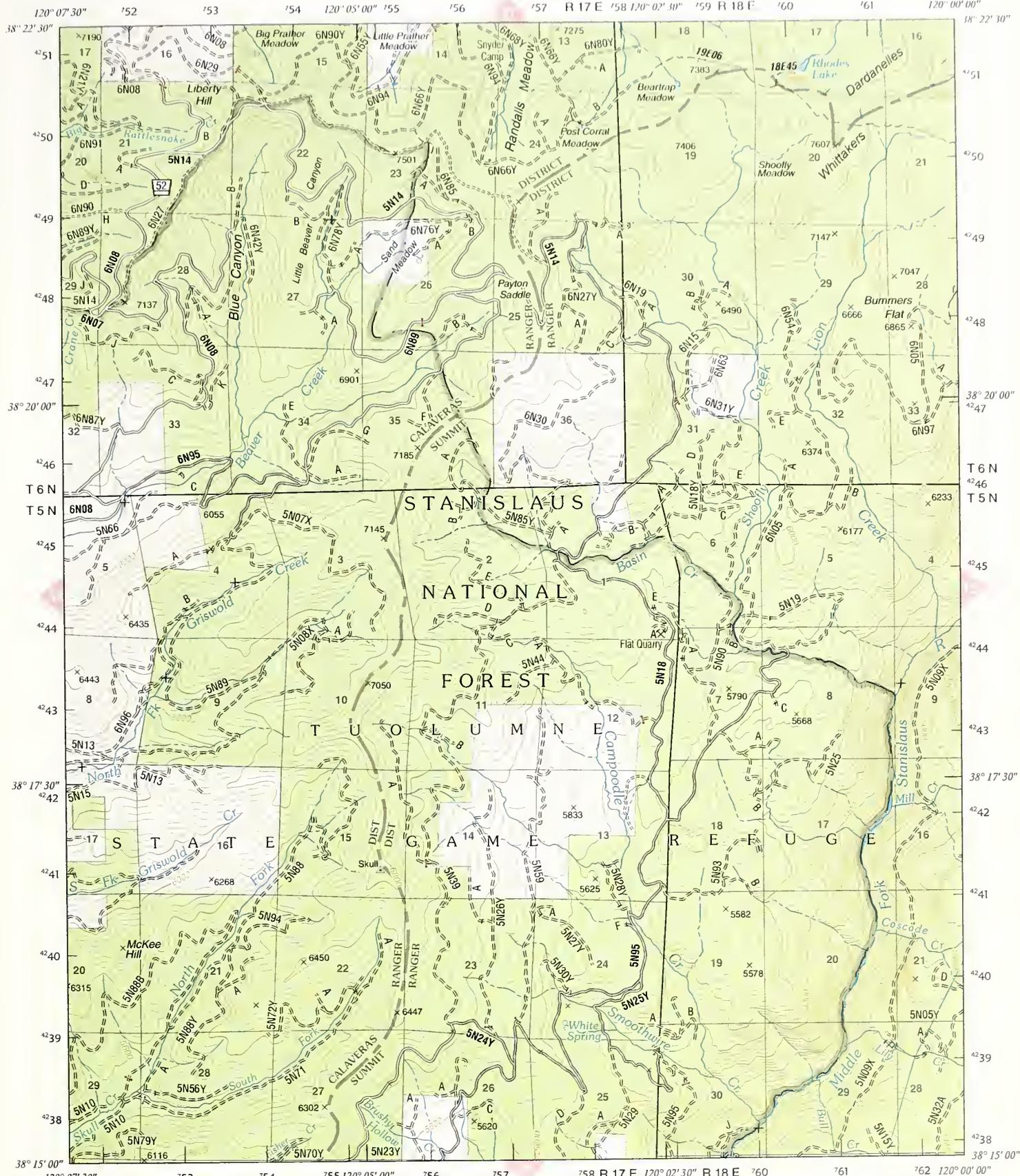
Contour Interval 100 Feet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 3 (Lambert Conformal Conic)



Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic)

$$\begin{array}{r} GN \\ \hline MN \end{array}$$

UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Scale 1:63,360

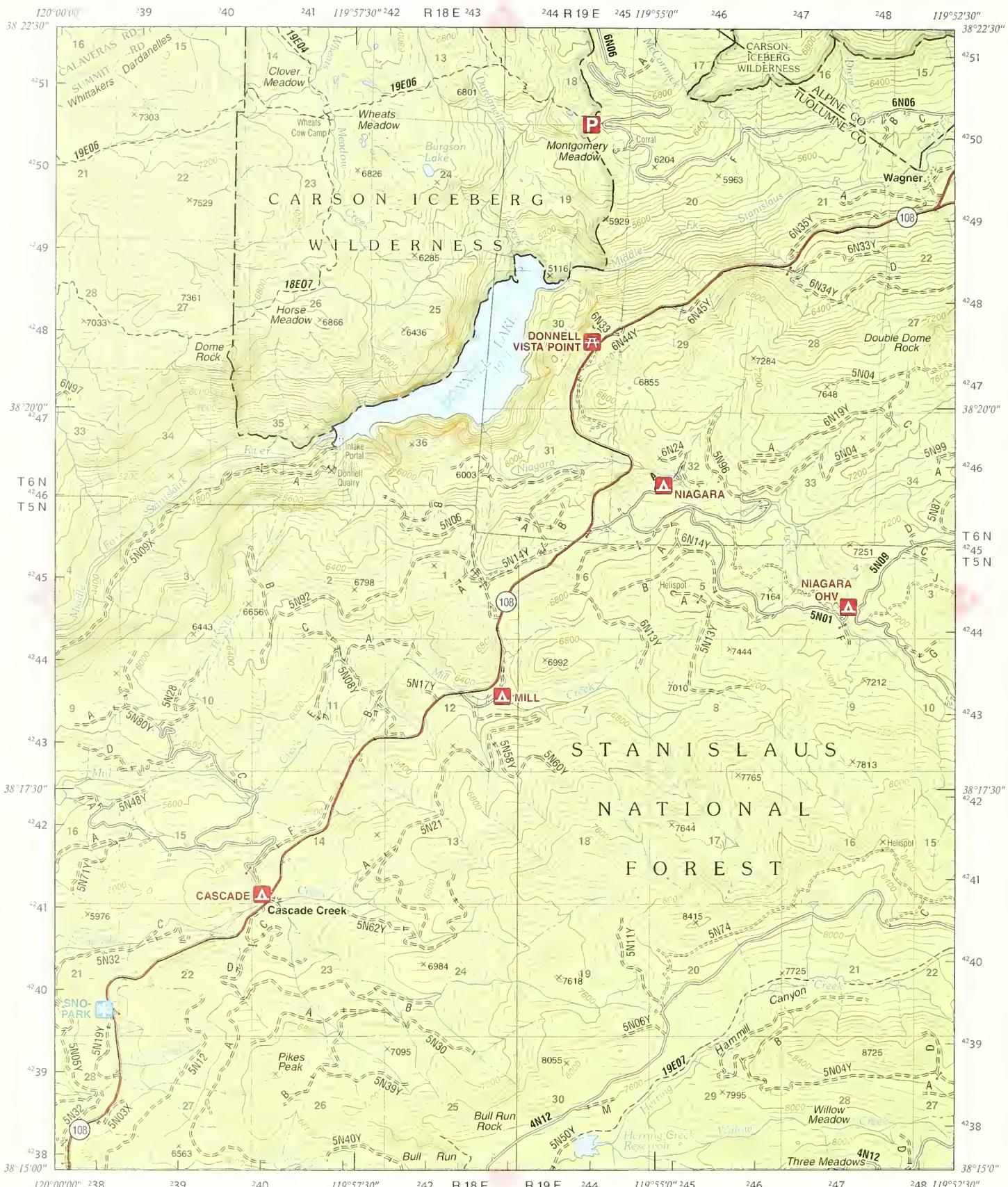
(1 inch to the mile)

The figure consists of two horizontal number lines. The top line is labeled '(1 inch to the mile)' and has tick marks at 1, .5, 0, and 1 Miles. The bottom line is labeled '1 Kilometer' and has tick marks at 1, .5, 0, and 1 Kilometer.

Contour Interval 100 Feet

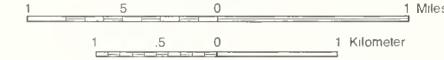
Calaveras Dome	Tamarack	Spicer Meadow Reservoir
Boards Crossing	Liberty Hill	Donnell Lake
Crandell Peak	Strawberry	Pinecrest

DONNELL LAKE, CALIFORNIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Tamarack	Spicer Meadow Reservoir	Dardanelles Cone
Liberty Hill	Donnell Lake	Dardanelle
Strawberry	Pinecrest	Cooper Peak

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 80 Feet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)

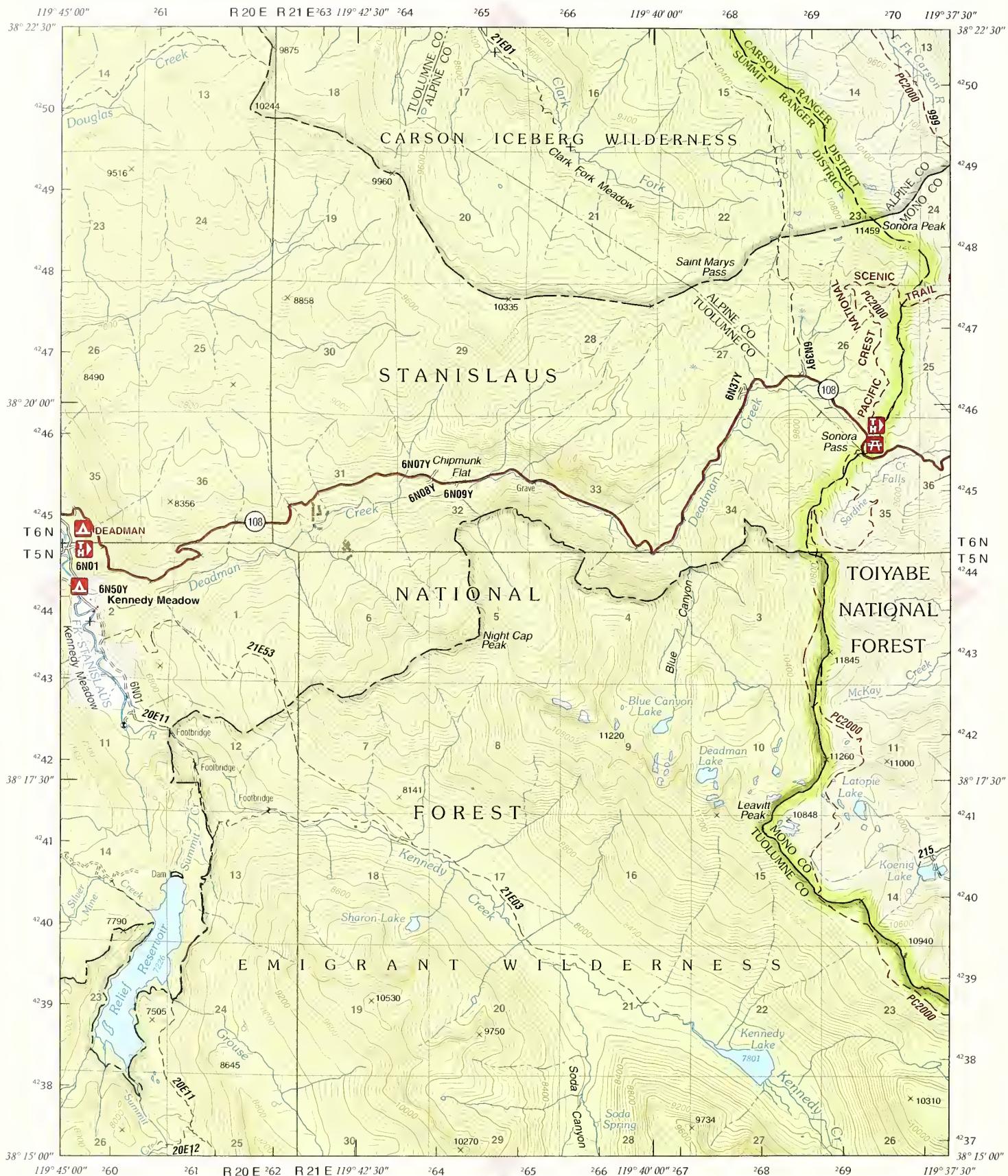
1 0.5 0 1 Miles

1 5 0 1 Kilometer

Contour Interval 100 Feet

Spicer Meadow Reservoir	Dardanelles Cone	Disaster Peak
Donnell Lake	Dardanelle	Sonora Pass
Pinecrest	Cooper Peak	Emigrant Lake

SONORA PASS, CALIFORNIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Dardanelles Cone	Disaster Peak	Lost Cannon Peak
Dardanelle	Sonora Pass	Pickel Meadow
Cooper Peak	Emigrant Lake	Tower Peak

Scale 1:63,360

(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 100 Feet

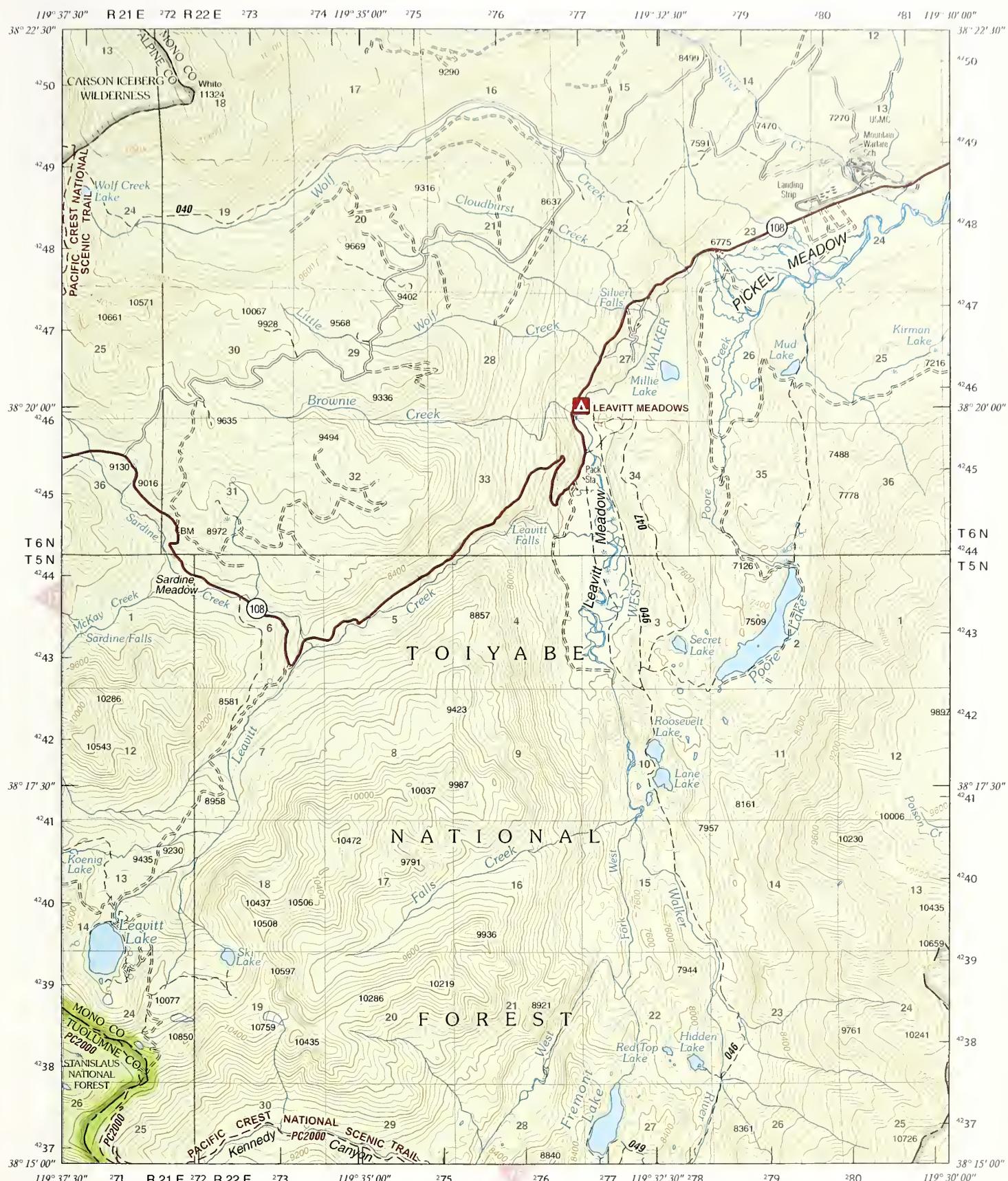
Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources; Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83)

UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83)Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

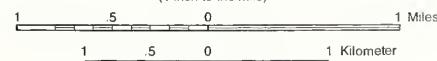
Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).

Scale 1:63,360

(1 inch to the mile)



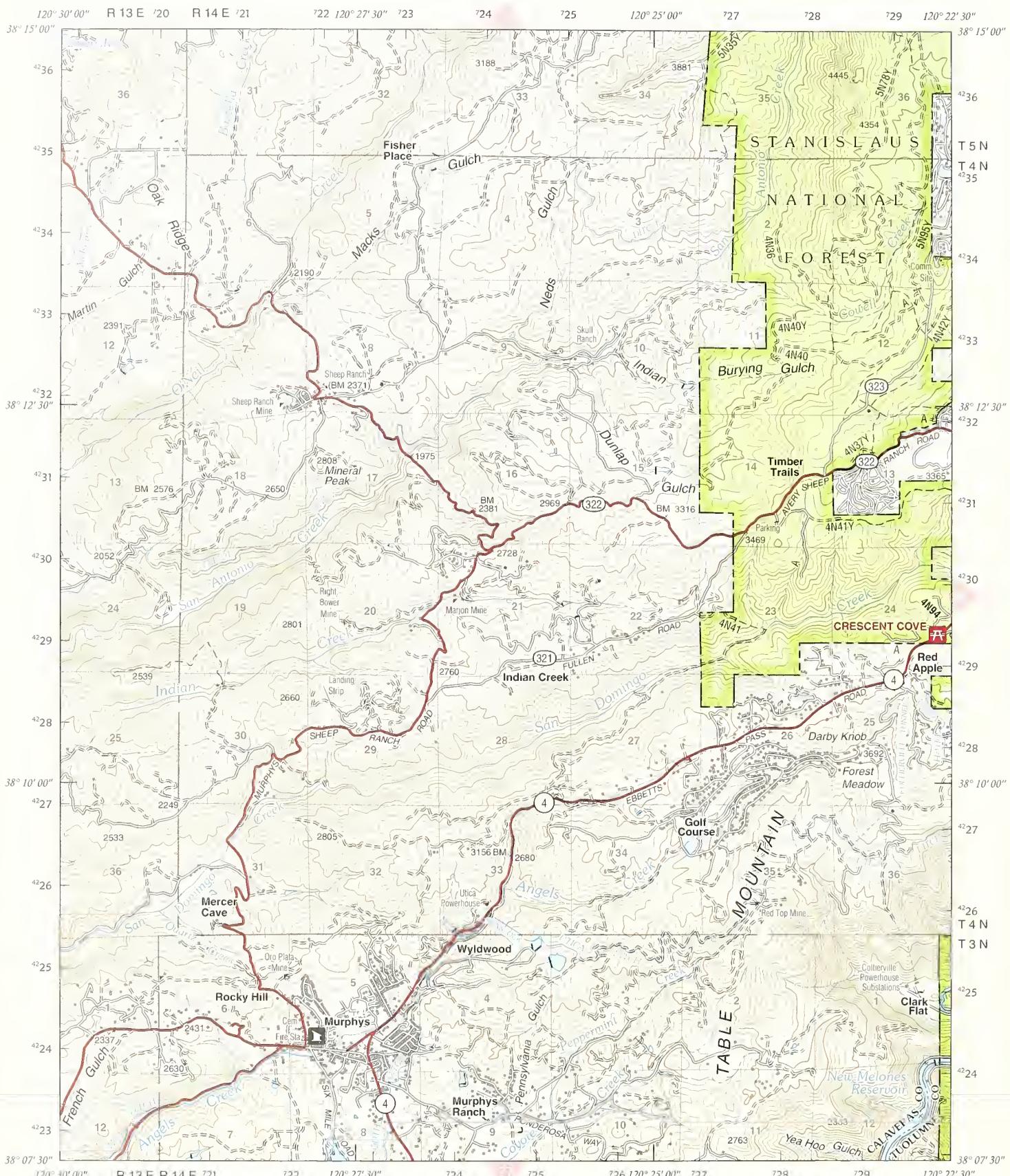
Contour Interval 100 Feet

UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

GW 1 35
MN 14 11

Disaster Peak	Lost Cannon Peak	Chris Flat
Sonora Pass	Pickel Meadow	Fales Hot Springs
Emigrant Lake	Tower Peak	Buckeye Ridge

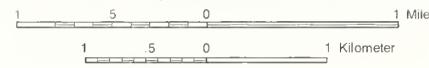
MURPHYS, CALIFORNIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Rail Road Flat	Fort Mountain	Dorrington
Calaveritas	Murphys	Stanislaus
Angels Camp	Columbia	Columbia SE

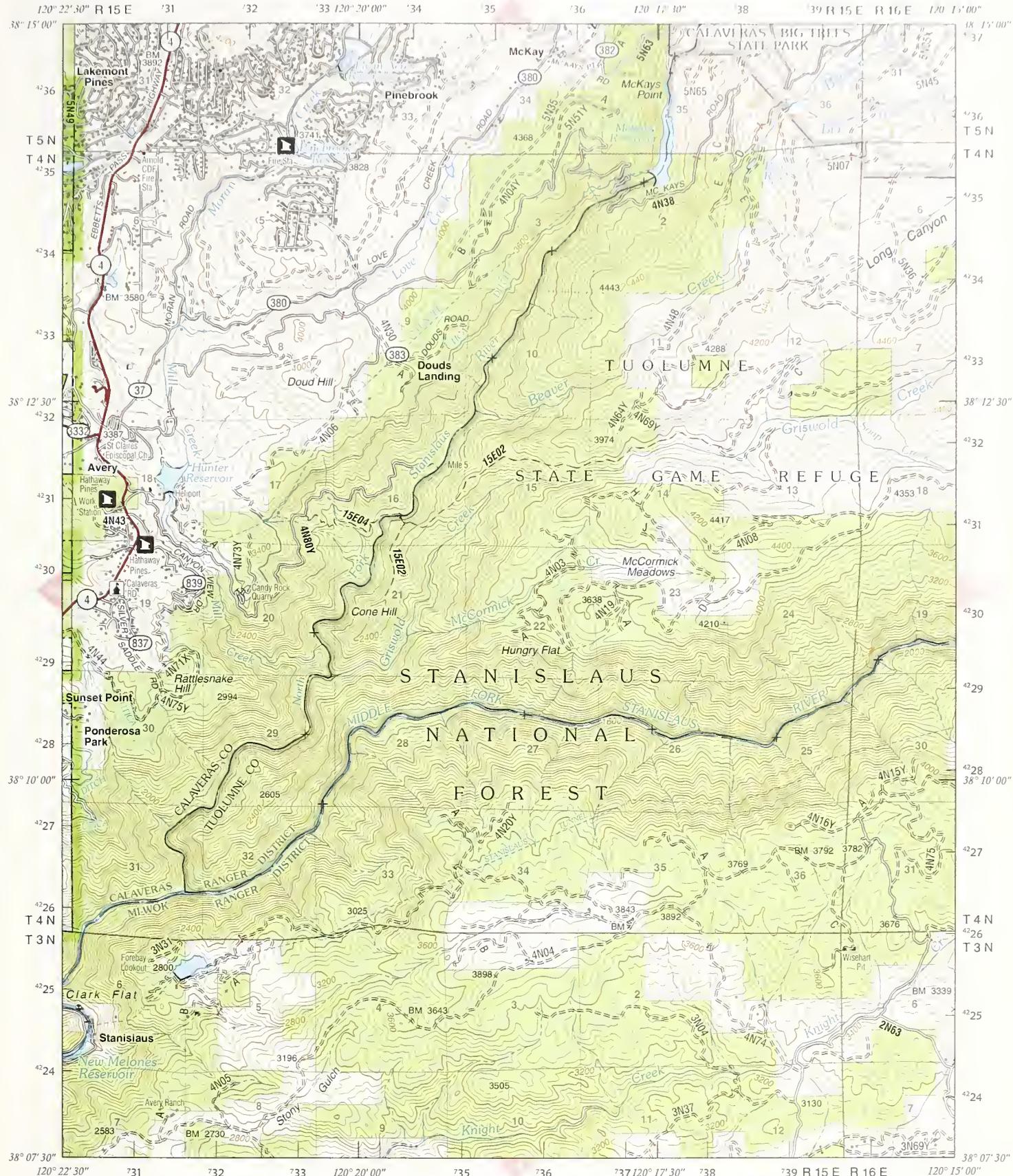
Scale 1:63,360

(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 100 Feet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Automated
Land Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).UTM grid no. 11 (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet



Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

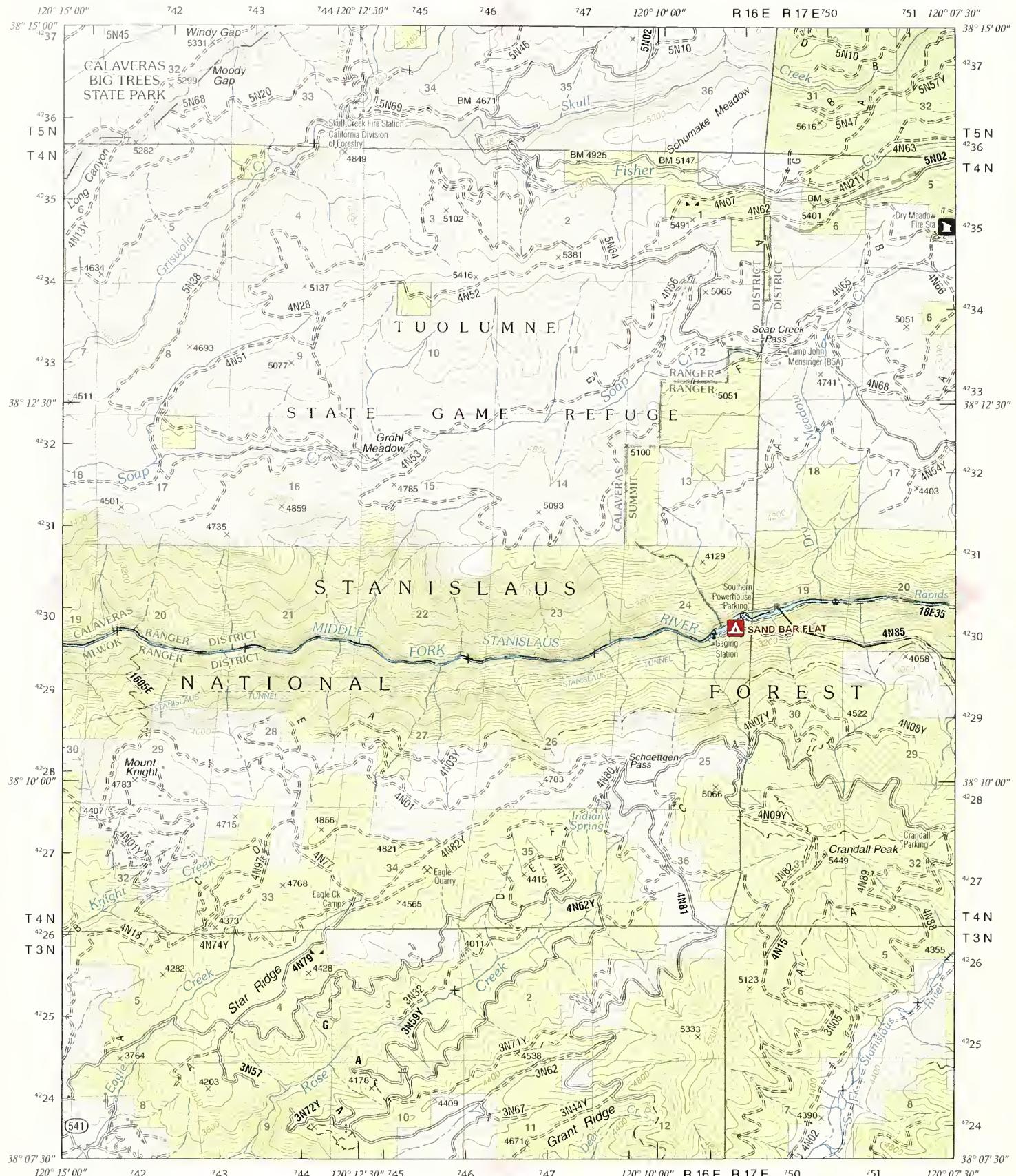
Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)

Contour Interval 100 Feet

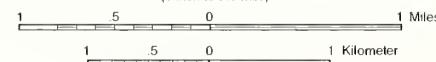
Fort Mountain	Dorrington	Boards Crossing
Murphys	Stanislaus	Crandell Peak
Columbia	Columbia SE	Twain Harte

CRANDALL PEAK, CALIFORNIA



Dorrington	Boards Crossing	Liberty Hill
Stanislaus	Crandell Peak	Strawberry
Columbia SE	Twain Harte	Hull Creek

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)



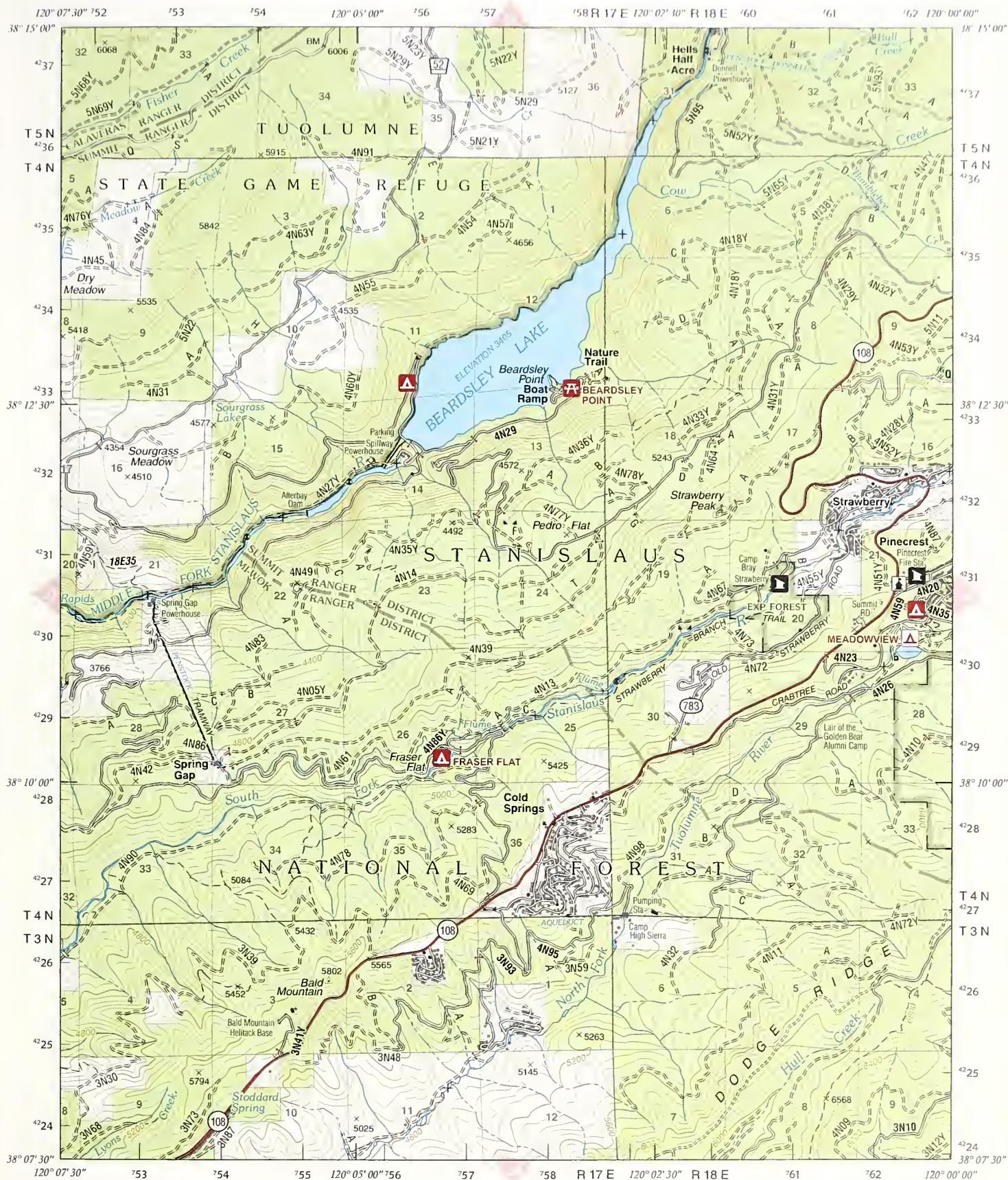
Contour Interval 100 Feet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 5 (Lambert Conic, and GRS)



Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic)

UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Contour Interval 100 Feet

Boards Crossing	Liberty Hill	Donnell Lake
Crandell Peak	Strawberry	Pinecrest
Twain Harte	Hull Creek	Cherry Lake North

PINECREST, CALIFORNIA



Liberty Hill	Donnell Lake	Dardanelle
Strawberry	Pinecrest	Cooper Peak
Hull Creek	Cherry Lake North	Kibbie Lake

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)

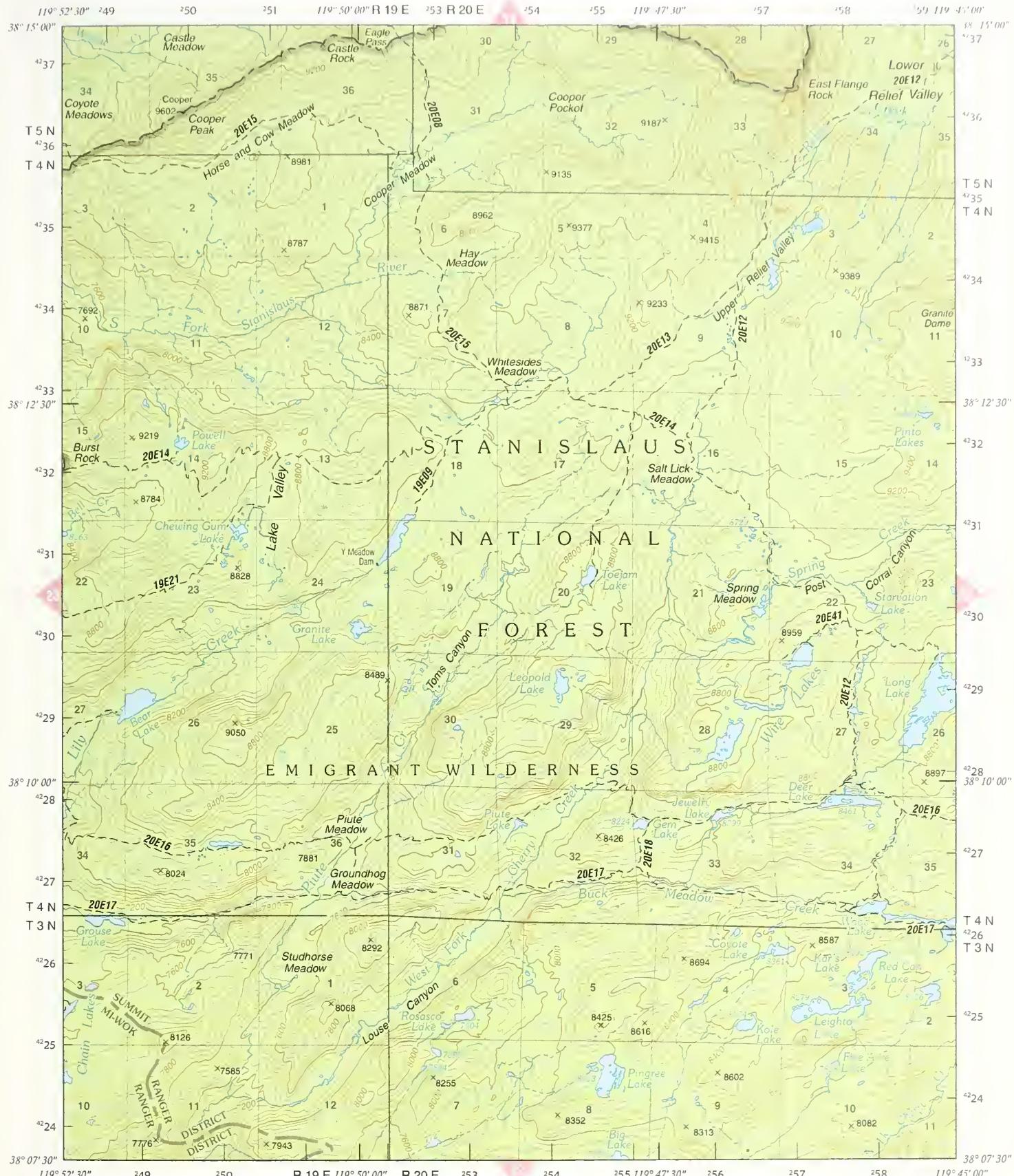
Contour Interval 100 Feet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic). UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Scale 1:63 360

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 100 Feet

Donnell Lake	Dardanelle	Sonora Pass
Pinecrest	Cooper Peak	Emigrant Lake
Cherry Lake North	Kibbie Lake	Tiltill Mountain

EMIGRANT LAKE, CALIFORNIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Dardanelle	Sonora Pass	Pickel Meadow
Cooper Peak	Emigrant Lake	Tower Peak
Kibbie Lake	Tiltill Mountain	Piute Mountain

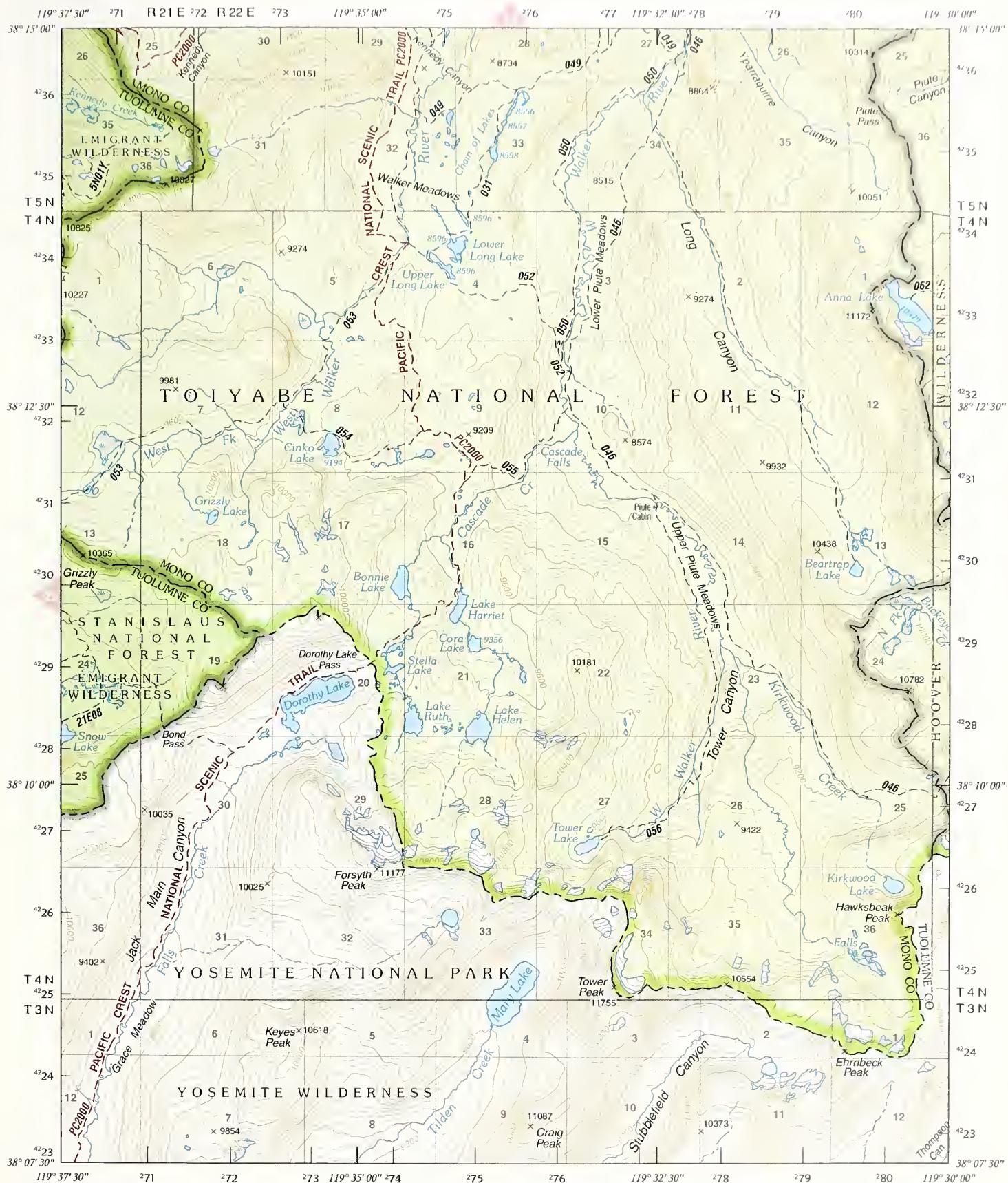
Scale 1:63,360

(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 100 Feet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001Contours from 10 meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

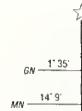


Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Scale 1:63,360

(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 100 Feet

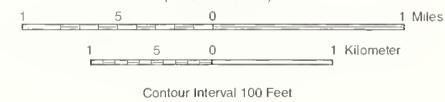
Sonora Pass	Pickel Meadow	Fates Hot Springs
Emigrant Lake	Tower Peak	Buckeye Ridge
Tiltill Mountain	Piute Mountain	Matterhorn Peak

This detailed topographic map shows the Stanislaus National Forest and its surroundings. The map includes contour lines, roads, and various geographical features. Key locations labeled include La Honda Park, Douglas Flat, Dead Horse Flat, Golden River Mine, Bald Mountain, Vallecito, Red Hill, Murderers Gulch, Halleck Hill, Krappeau Gulch, Moaning Caves, Wades Flat, Sugarloaf Hill, Natural Bridge, Peruvian Gulch, Pion Gulch, French Gulch, Carson Hill, Jackass Hill, Wild Goose Gulch, Cataract Gulch, Wool Hollow, Grapevine Gulch, Mariana Gulch, Deep Gulch, Skunk Gulch, Mollie Gulch, Devil's Canyon, Quail Gulch, Grizzly Gulch, Norwegian Gulch, and Portuguese Gulch. Roads shown include E18, 4, 49, 541, and 554. A green box highlights the Stanislaus National Forest area, which spans from approximately 38° 05' 00" N to 38° 00' 00" N and 120° 30' 00" W to 120° 23' 30" W. The map also shows grid lines for R 13 E, R 14 E, T 2 N, T 3 N, and T 4 N.

Calaveritas	Murphys	Stanislaus
Angels Camp	Columbia	Columbia SE
New Melones Dam	Scholar	Standard

Scale 1:63,360

Scale 1:55,500
(1 inch to the mile)



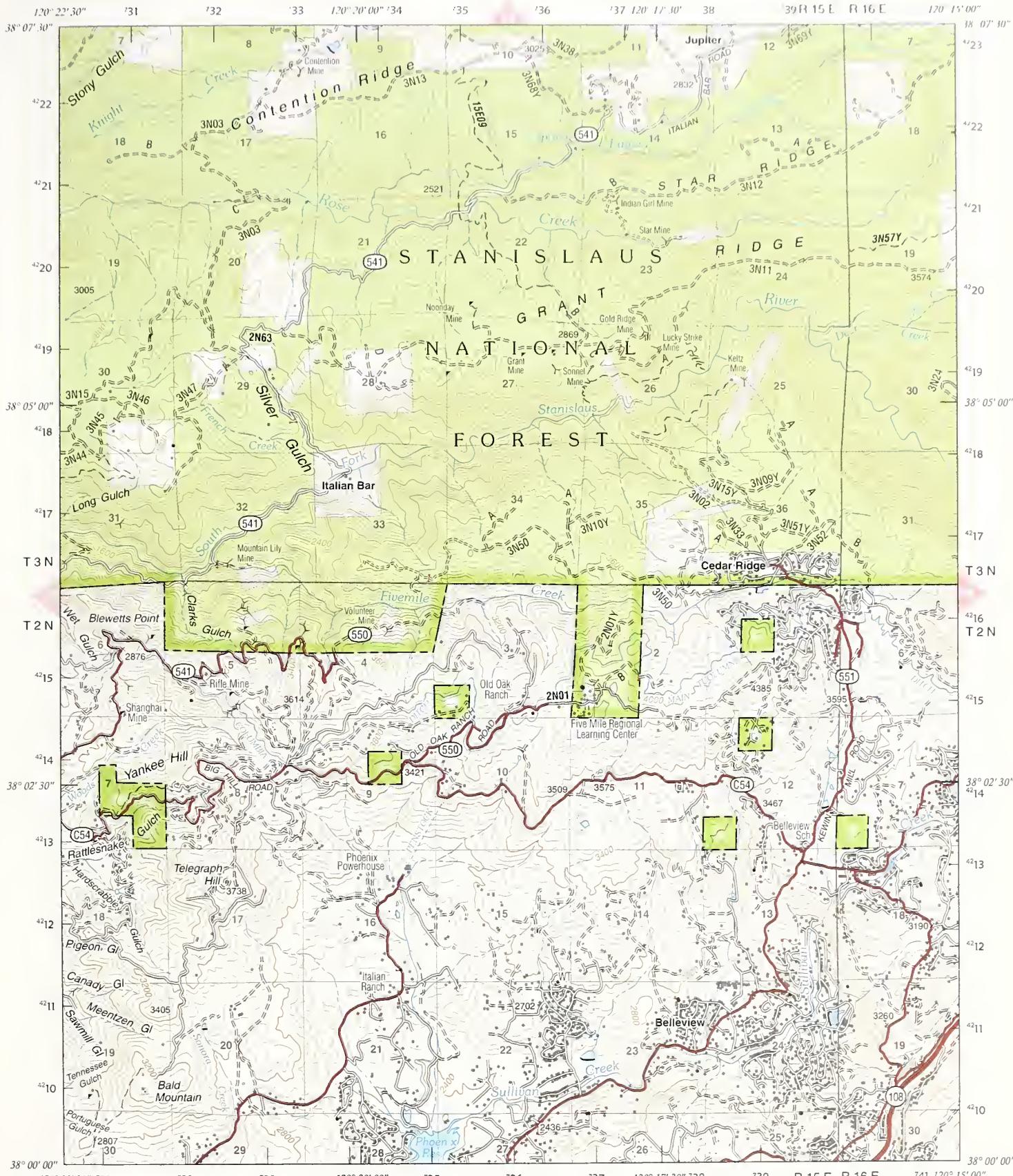
UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).

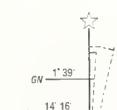


Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

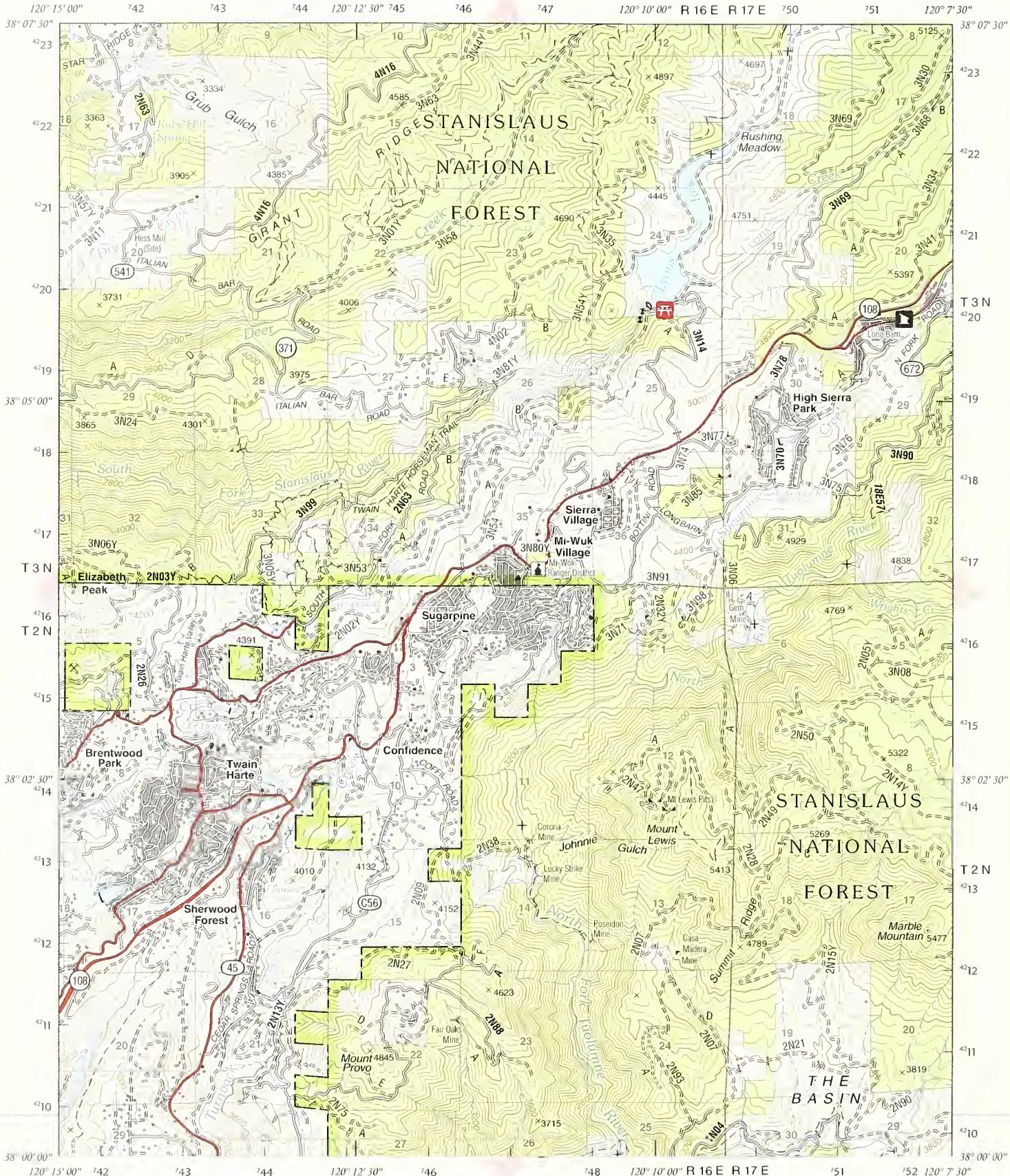
Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)

1 Miles
5
0
1 Kilometer
.5
0
1

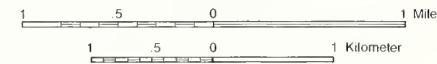
Contour Interval 100 Feet

Murphys	Stanislaus	Crandell Peak
Columbia	Columbia SE	Twain Harte
Sonora	Standard	Tuolumne

TWAIN HARTE, CALIFORNIA

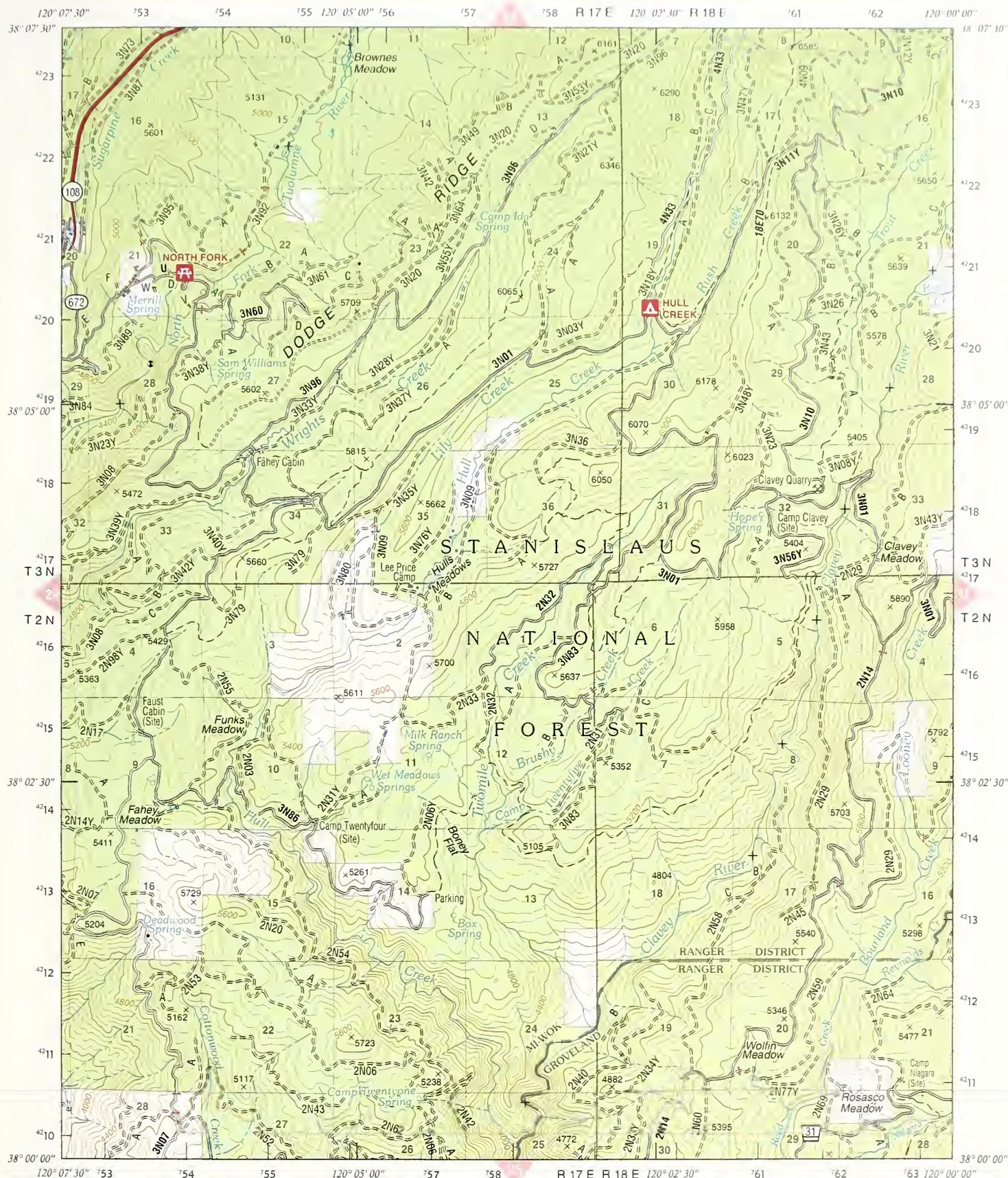
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Stanislaus	Crandell Peak	Strawberry
Columbia SE	Twain Harte	Hull Creek
Standard	Tuolumne	Duckwall Mountain

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)

Contour Interval 100 Feet

UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheetProduced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Section 16 - 13 - 1 SEM 1970

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic)

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)

0 1 Miles

UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

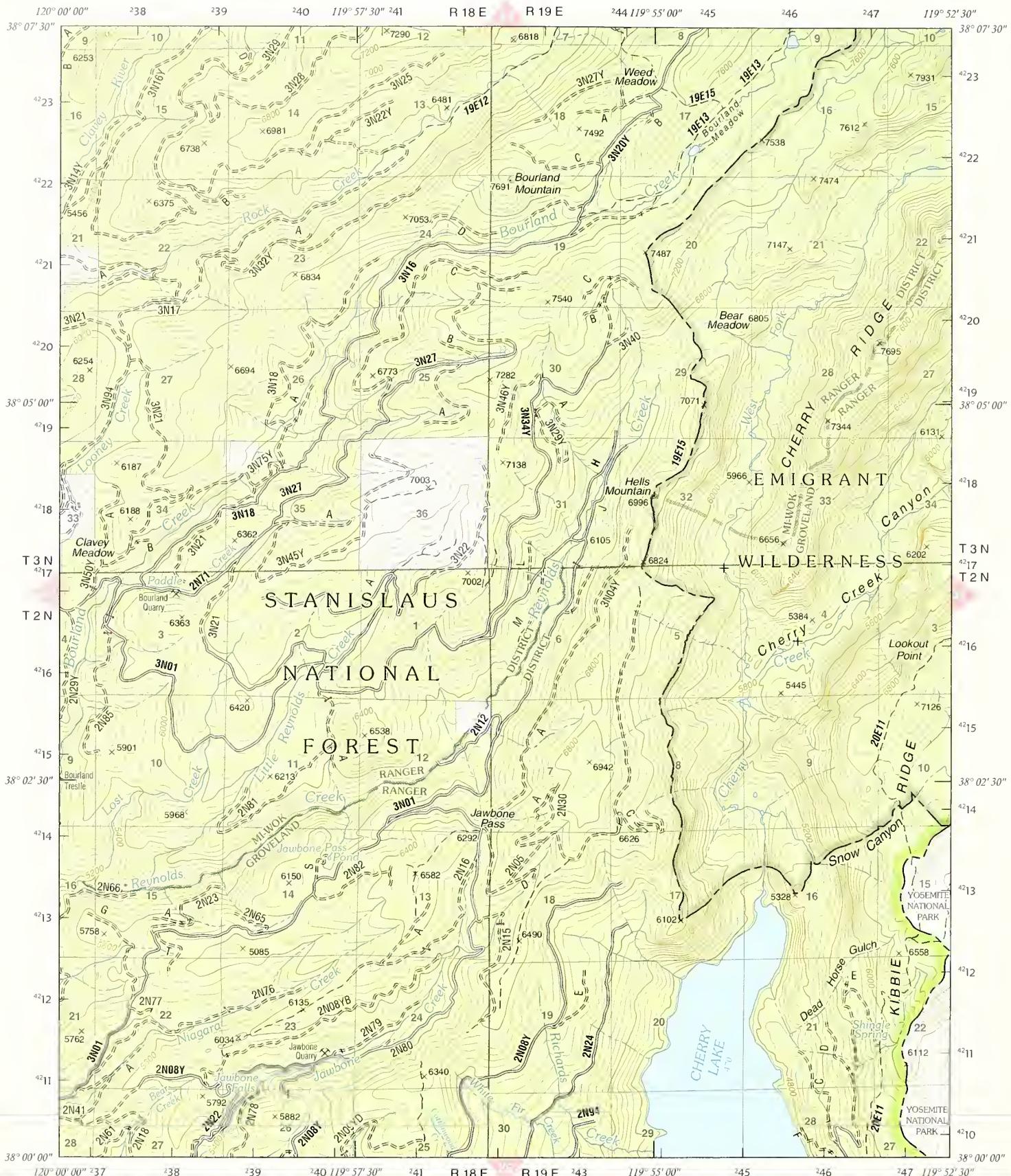
(1 inch to the mile)

1 Miles

1 Kilometer

Crandell Peak	Strawberry	Pinecrest
Twain Harte	Hult Creek	Cherry Lake North
Tuolumne	Duckwall Mountain	Cherry Lake South

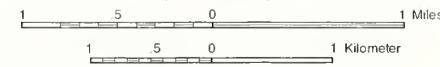
CHERRY LAKE NORTH, CALIFORNIA



Strawberry	Pinecrest	Cooper Peak
Hull Creek	Cherry Lake North	Kibbie Lake
Duckwall Mountain	Cherry Lake South	Lake Eleanor

Scale 1:63,360

(1 inch to the mile)



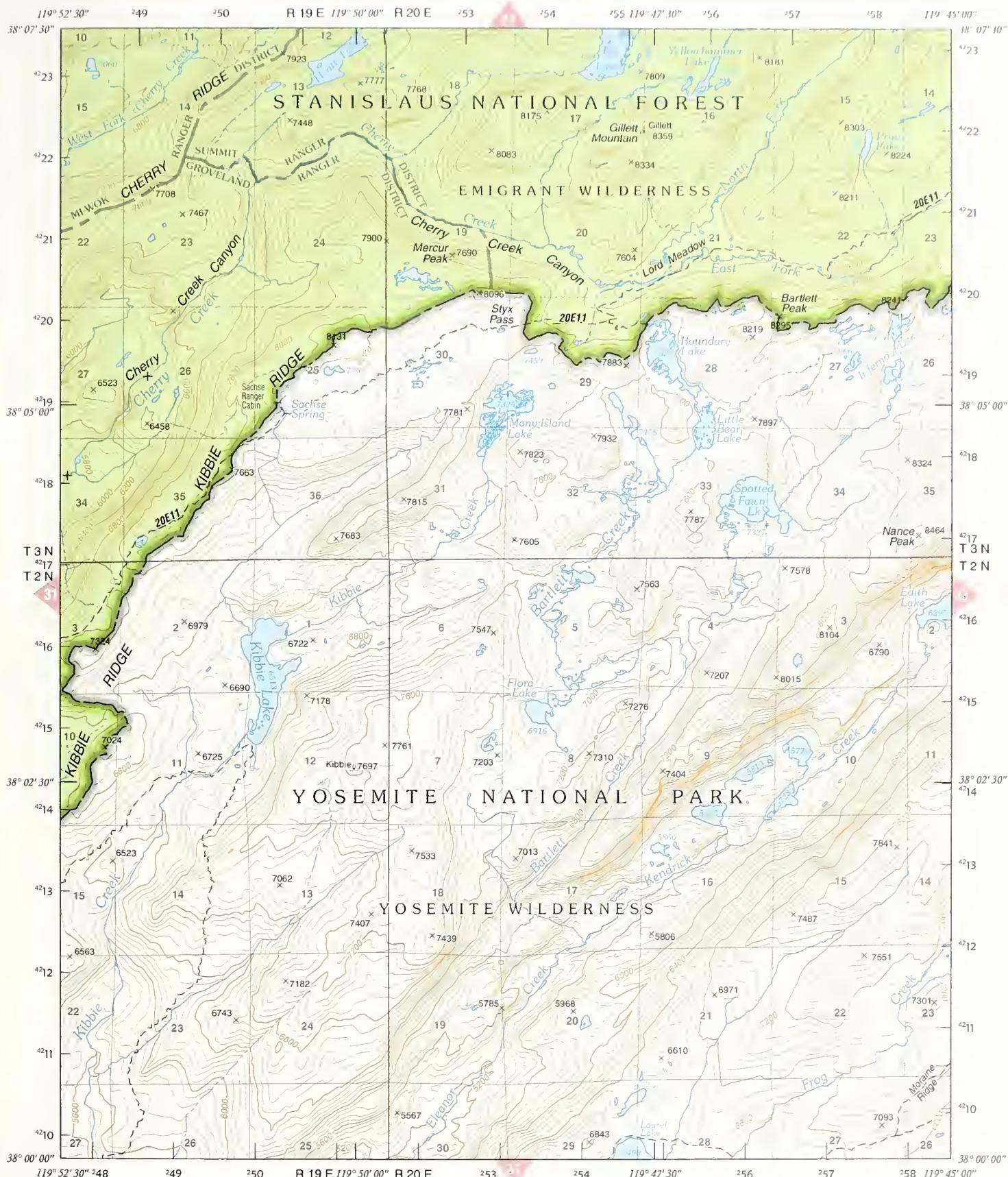
Contour Interval 80 Feet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).

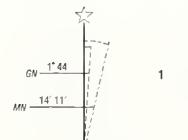
Scale 1:63,360

(1 inch to the mile)

1 Miles

1 Kilometer

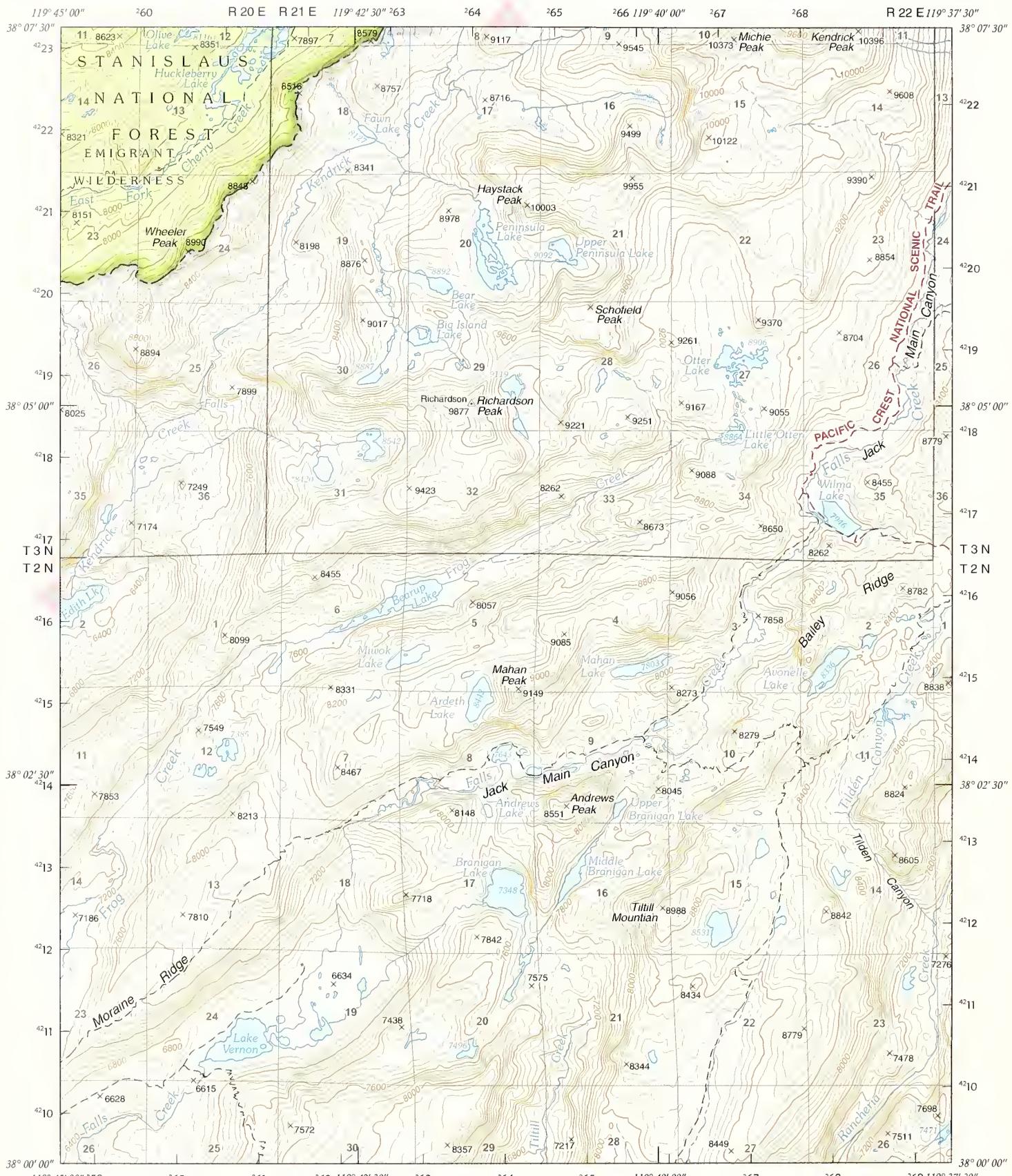
Contour Interval 100 Feet



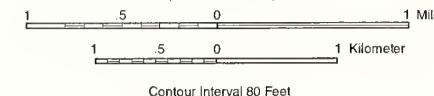
UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Pinecrest	Cooper Peak	Emigrant Lake
Cherry Lake North	Kibbie Lake	Tiltill Mountain
Cherry Lake South	Lake Eleanor	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

TILTILL MOUNTAIN, CALIFORNIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Cooper Peak	Emigrant Lake	Tower Peak
Kibble Lake	Tiltill Mountain	Piute Mountain
Lake Eleanor	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir	Ten Lakes

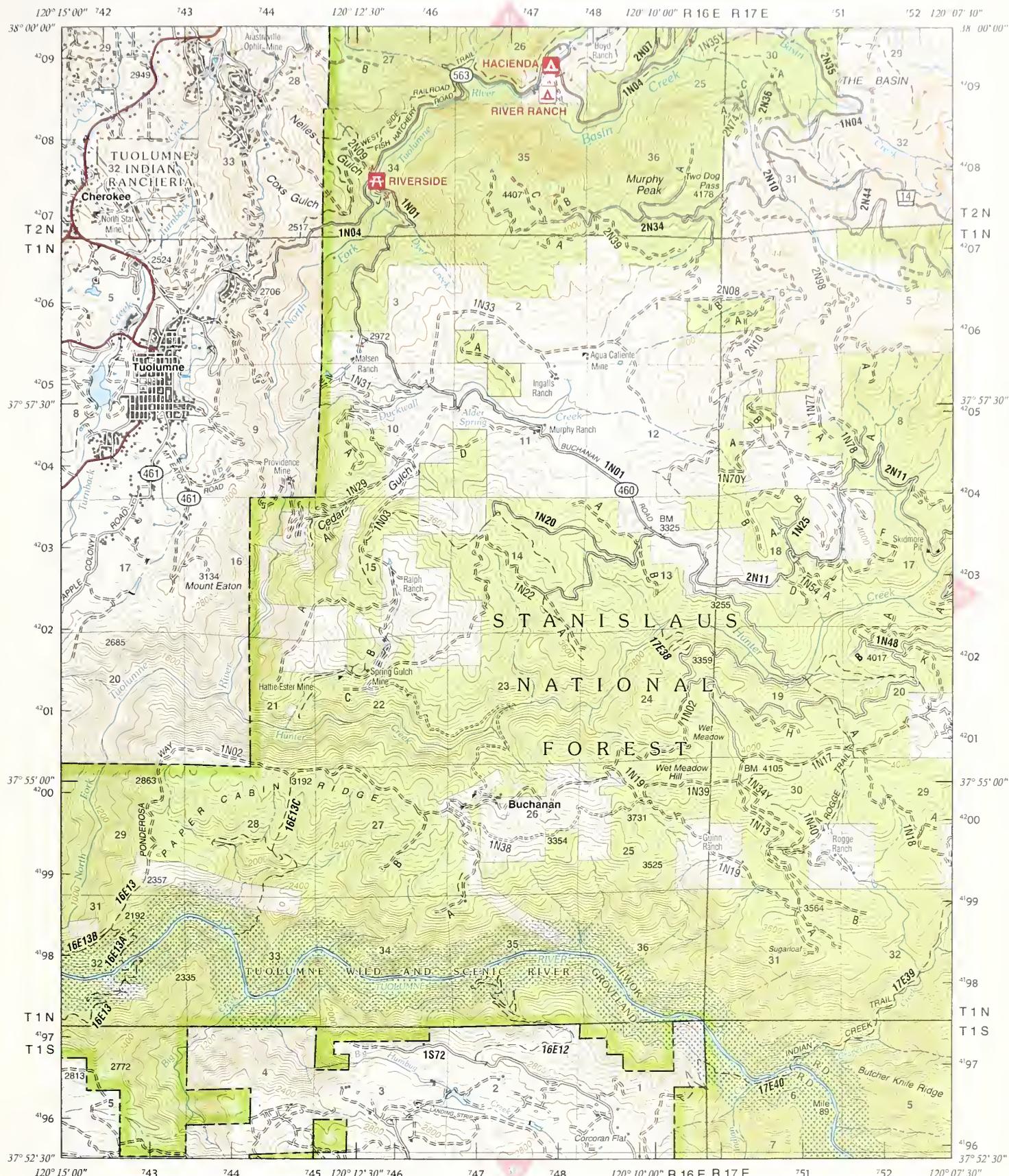
Scale 1 63,360
(1 inch to the mile)

Contour Interval 80 Feet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic)

Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic)

Scale 1:63,360

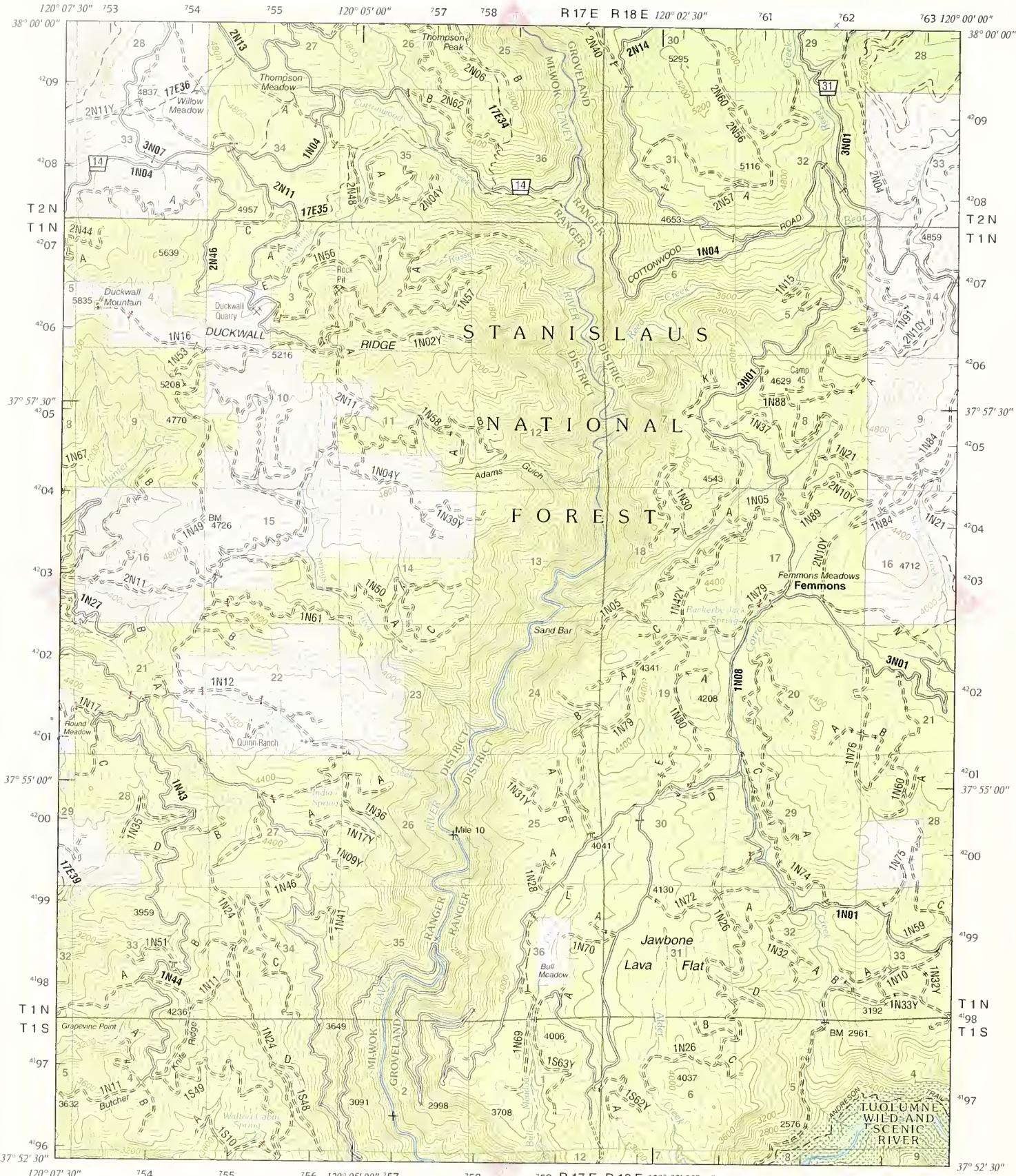
Scale 1:65,500
(1 inch to the mile)

The figure consists of two horizontal number lines. The top line is labeled '(1 inch to the mile)' and has tick marks at 1, .5, 0, and 1 Miles. The bottom line is labeled '1 Kilometer' and has tick marks at 1, .5, 0, and 1 Kilometer.

Contour Interval 100 Feet

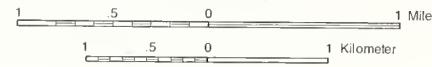
Columbia SE	Twain Harte	Hull Creek
Standard	Tuolumne	Duckwall Mountain
Moccasin	Groveland	Jawbone Ridge

DUCKWALL MOUNTAIN, CALIFORNIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Twain Harte	Hull Creek	Cherry Lake North
Tuolumne	Duckwall Mountain	Cherry Lake South
Groveland	Jawbone Ridge	Ascension Mountain

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 80 Feet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

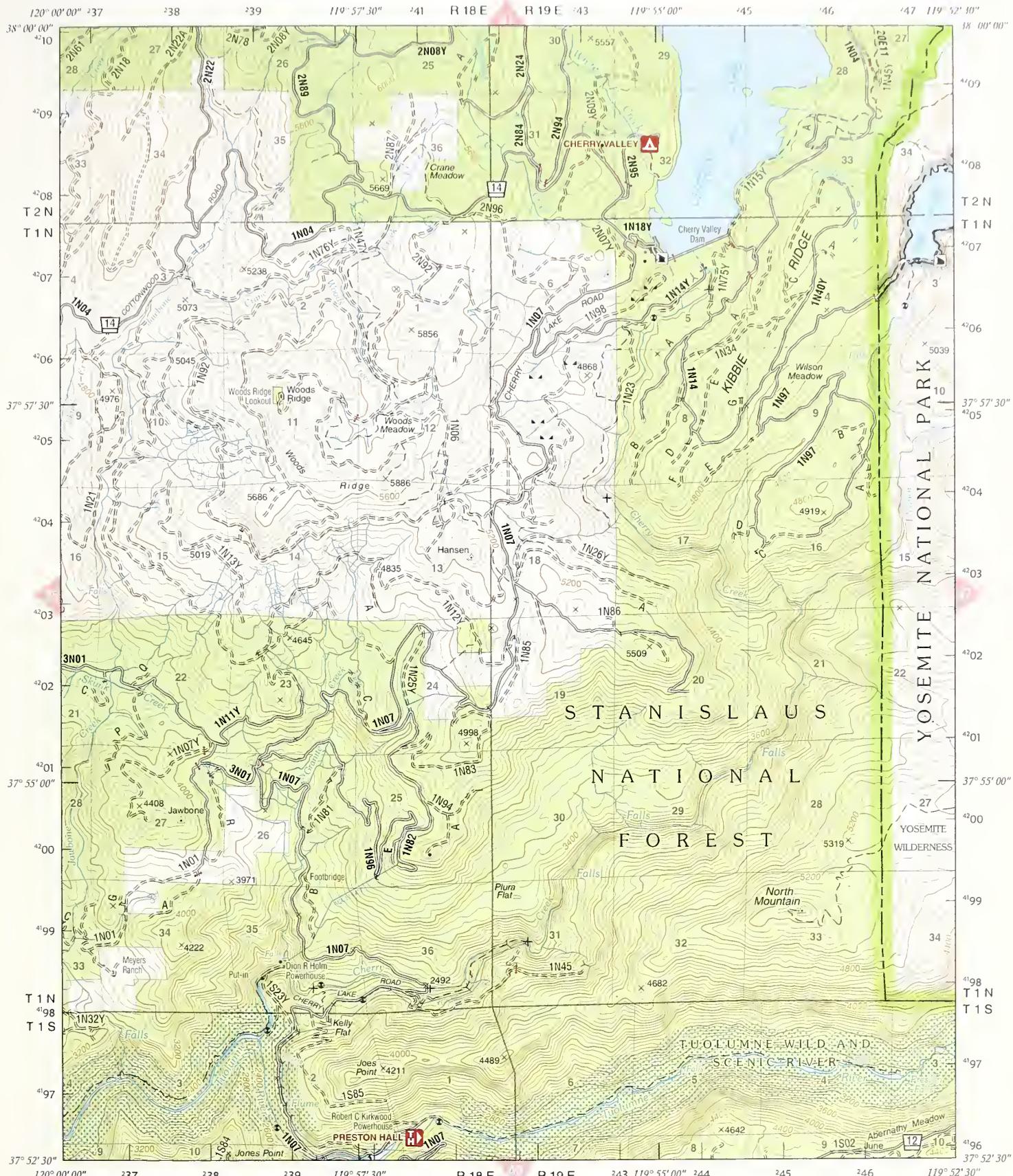
Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from RI Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic)

UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

GN 1° 48'
MN 14° 12'



Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from RS Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).

Scale 1:63,360

(1 inch to the mile)

1 Miles

1 Kilometer

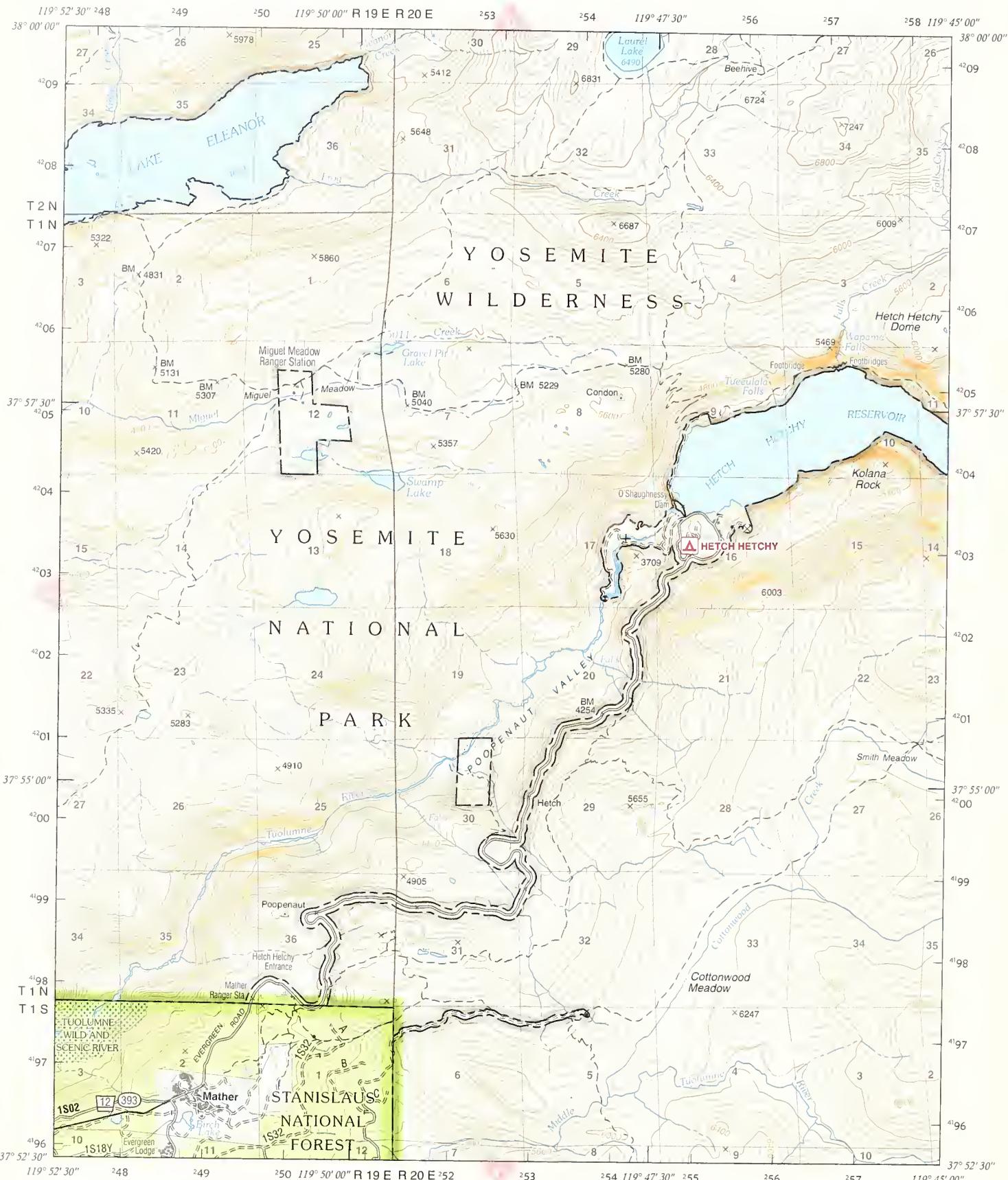
Contour Interval 100 Feet

GN 1°48'
MN 14°10'

UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Hull Creek	Cherry Lake North	Kibbie Lake
Duckwall Mountain	Cherry Lake South	Lake Eleanor
Jawbone Ridge	Ascension Mountain	Ackerson Mountain

LAKE ELEANOR, CALIFORNIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Cherry Lake North	Kibbie Lake	Tiltill Mountain
Cherry Lake South	Lake Eleanor	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir
Ascension Mountain	Ackerson Mountain	Tamarack Flat

Scale 1:63,360

(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 80 Feet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

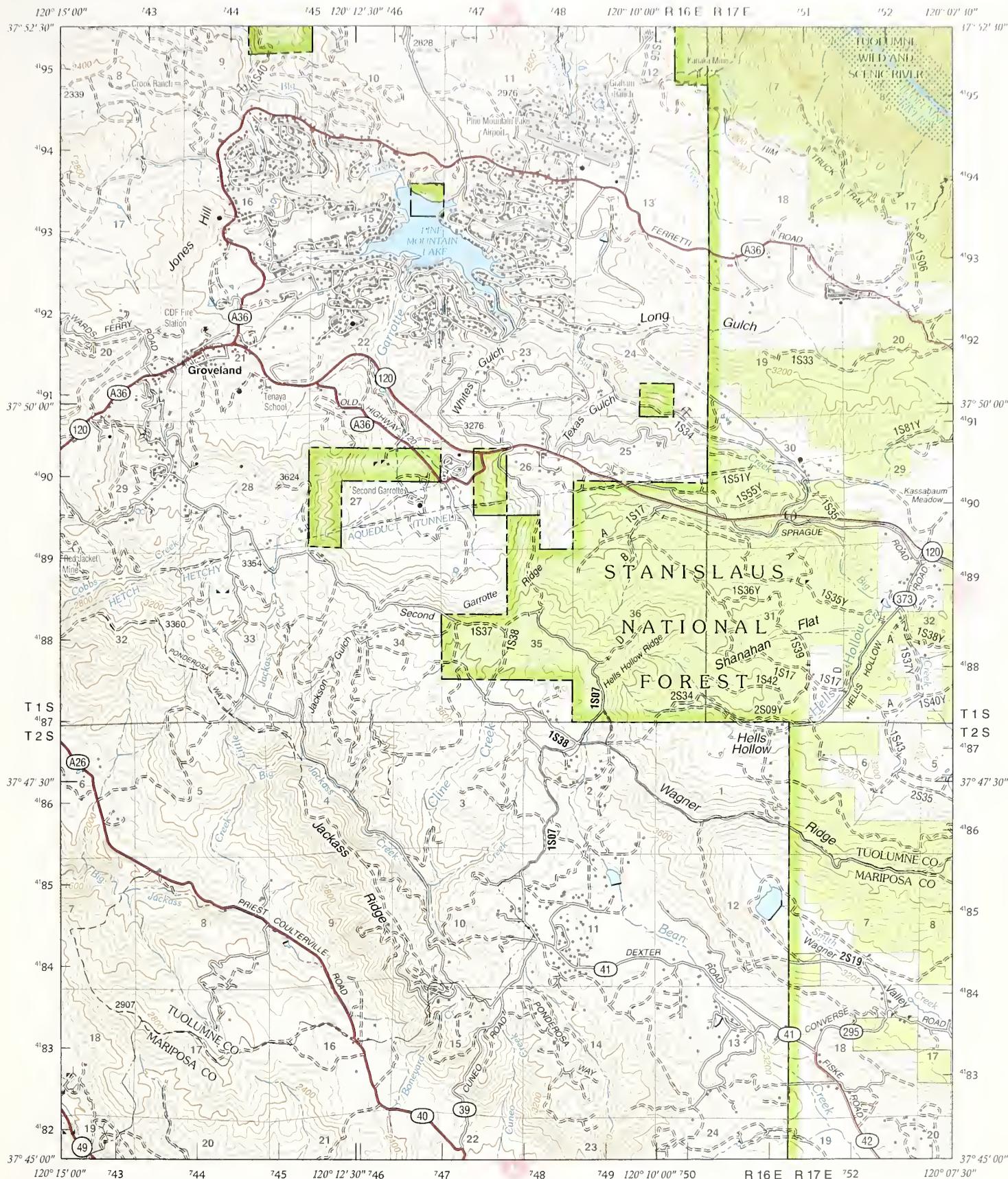
Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).

UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

GN 1° 44' 14.9'

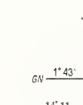


Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
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Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Scale 1:63,360

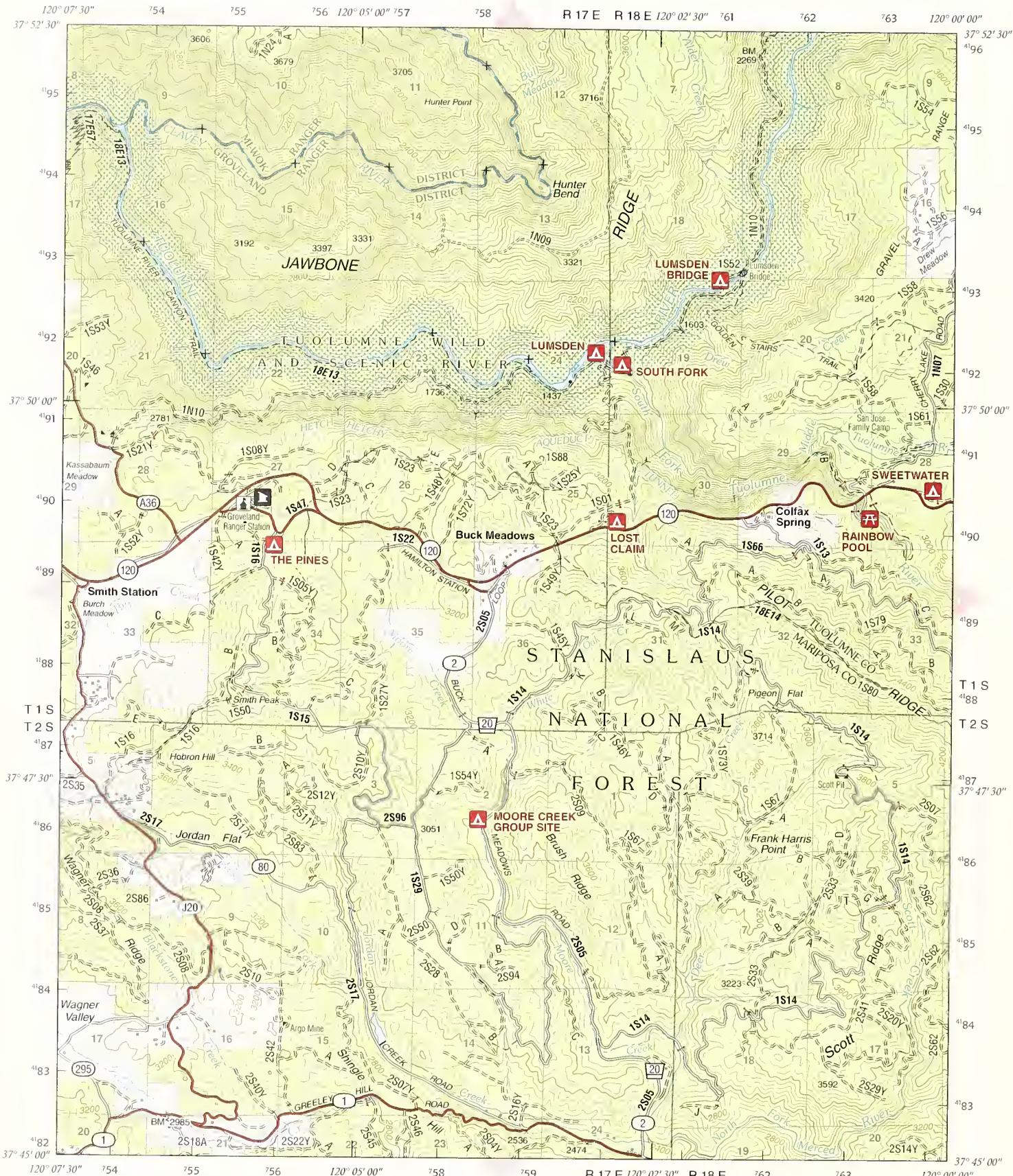
(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 100 Feet

Standard	Tuolumne	Duckwall Mountain
Moccasin	Groveland	Jawbone Ridge
Penon Blanco Peak	Coulterville	Buckhorn Peak

JAWBONE RIDGE, CALIFORNIA



Tuolumne	Duckwall Mountain	Cherry Lake South
Groveland	Jawbone Ridge	Ascension Mountain
Coulterville	Buckhorn Peak	Kinsley

Scale 1:63,360

(1 inch to the mile)

Contour Interval 80 Feet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
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Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).

Scale 1:63,360

(1 inch to the mile)

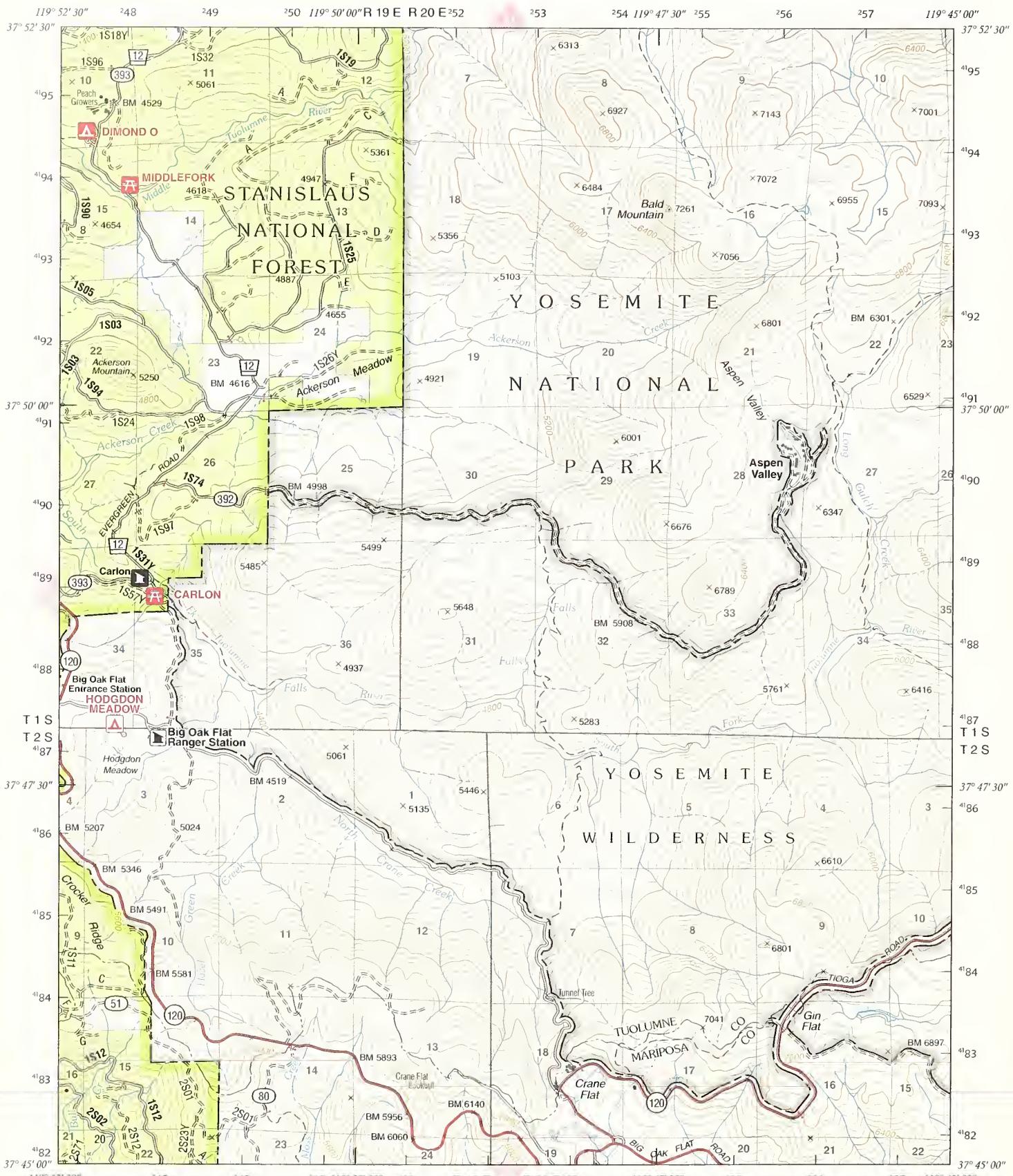


Contour Interval 100 Feet

UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Duckwall Mountain	Cherry Lake South	Lake Eleanor
Jawbone Ridge	Ascension Mountain	Ackerson Mountain
Buckhorn Peak	Kinsley	El Portal

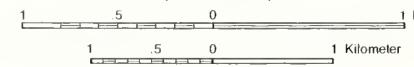
ACKERSON MOUNTAIN, CALIFORNIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Cherry Lake South	Lake Eleanor	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir
Ascension Mountain	Ackerson Mountain	Tamarack Flat
Kinsley	El Portal	El Capitan

Scale 1:63,360

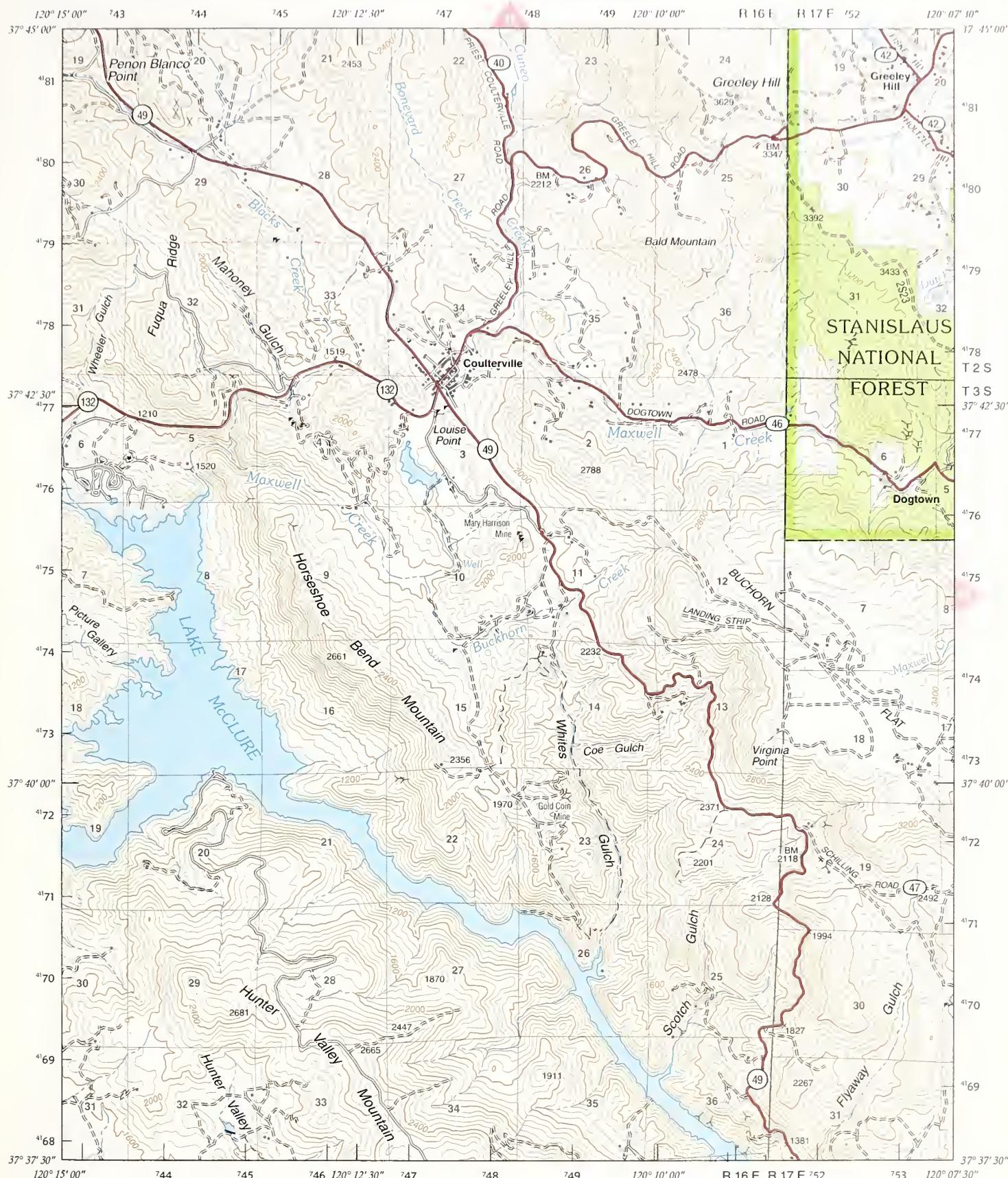
(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 80 Feet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1998 and other sources. Public Land Survey System from R5 Automated Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

GN 1° 43' MN 14° 7'

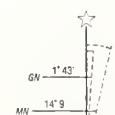


Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83)

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to the mile)

1 .5 0 1 Miles
1 .5 0 1 Kilometer

Contour Interval 100 Feet

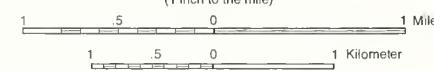
Moccasin	Groveland	Jawbone Ridge
Penon Blanco Peak	Coulterville	Buckhorn Peak
Merced Falls	Hornitos	Bear Valley

This detailed topographic map shows the Stanislaus National Forest area, spanning from approximately 37° 45' 00" N to 41° 82' 00" N latitude and 120° 07' 30" W to 120° 00' 00" longitude. The map includes contour lines, stream names like North Fork, Bull Creek, and Merced River, and various geographical features such as hills, gulches, and mines. Roads are indicated by dashed lines, and towns like Coulterville, Jackass Mountain, and Lewis Gulch are marked. A large red box highlights a specific area in the lower right quadrant, which is shown in a larger inset map below. The inset map provides a closer look at the terrain, including the Texas Hill Mine, Skunk Gulch, and Black Mountain. The map is divided into sections labeled T 2 S, T 3 S, and T 4 S, and contains numerous grid coordinates and elevation numbers.

Groveland	Jawbone Ridge	Ascension Mountain
Coulterville	Buckhorn Peak	Kinsley
Hornitos	Bear Valley	Feliciana Mountain

Scale 1:63,360

Scale 1:65,500
(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 80 Feet

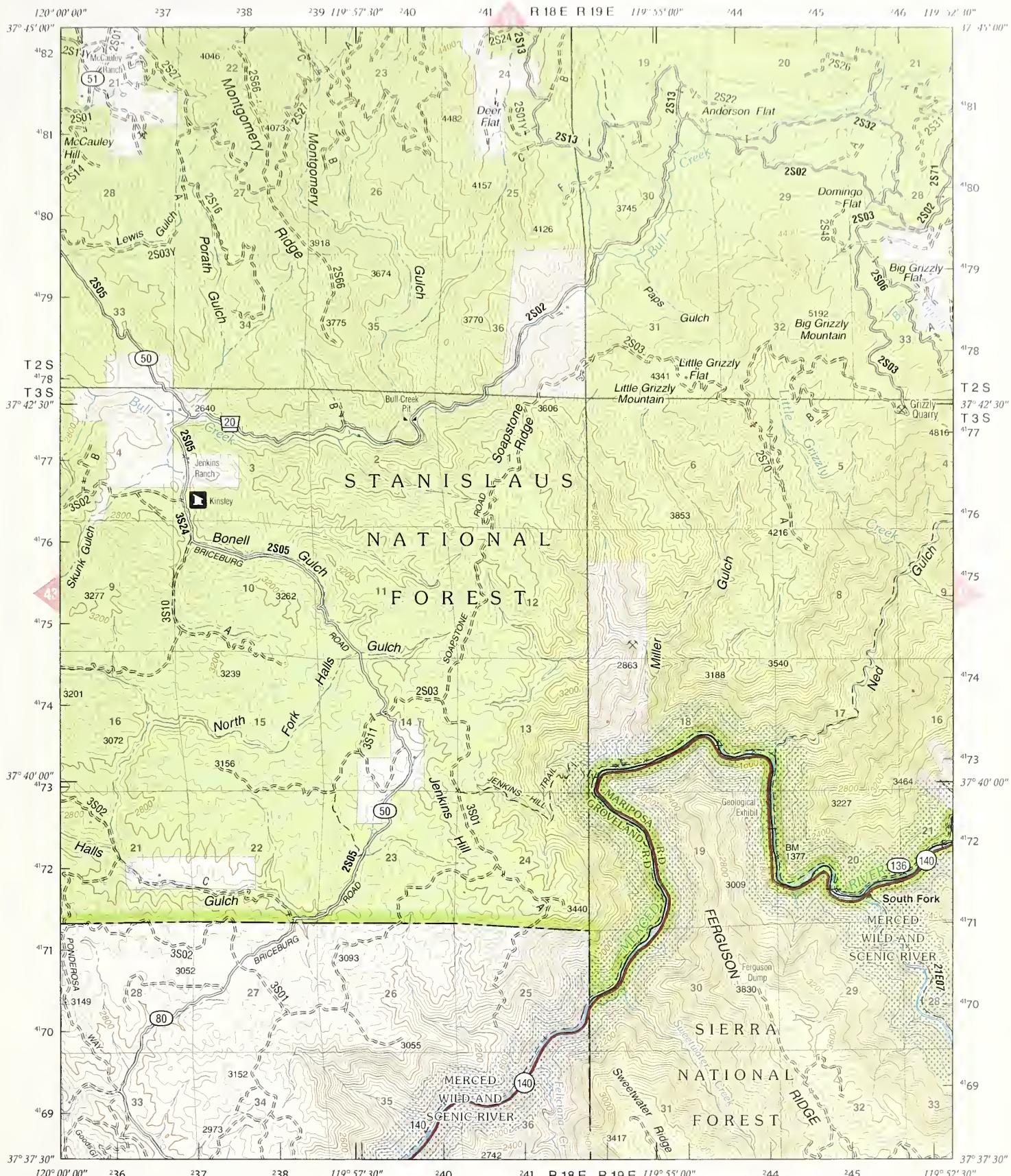
UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet

Produced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001

Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1998 and other sources. Public Land
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Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).



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Survey System from R5 Automated
Lands Program, updated 2006.
Boundaries and Roads updated 2006.

North American Datum of 1983
(NAD 83).

Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).

Jawbone Ridge	Ascension Mountain	Ackerson Mountain
Buckhorn Peak	Kinsley	El Portal
Bear Valley	Felciana Mountain	Buckingham Mountain

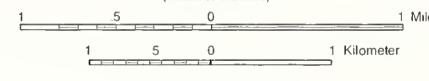
EL PORTAL, CALIFORNIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Ascension Mountain	Ackerson Mountain	Tamarack Flat
Kinsley	El Portal	El Capitan
Feliciana Mountain	Buckingham Mountain	Wawona

Scale 1:63,360

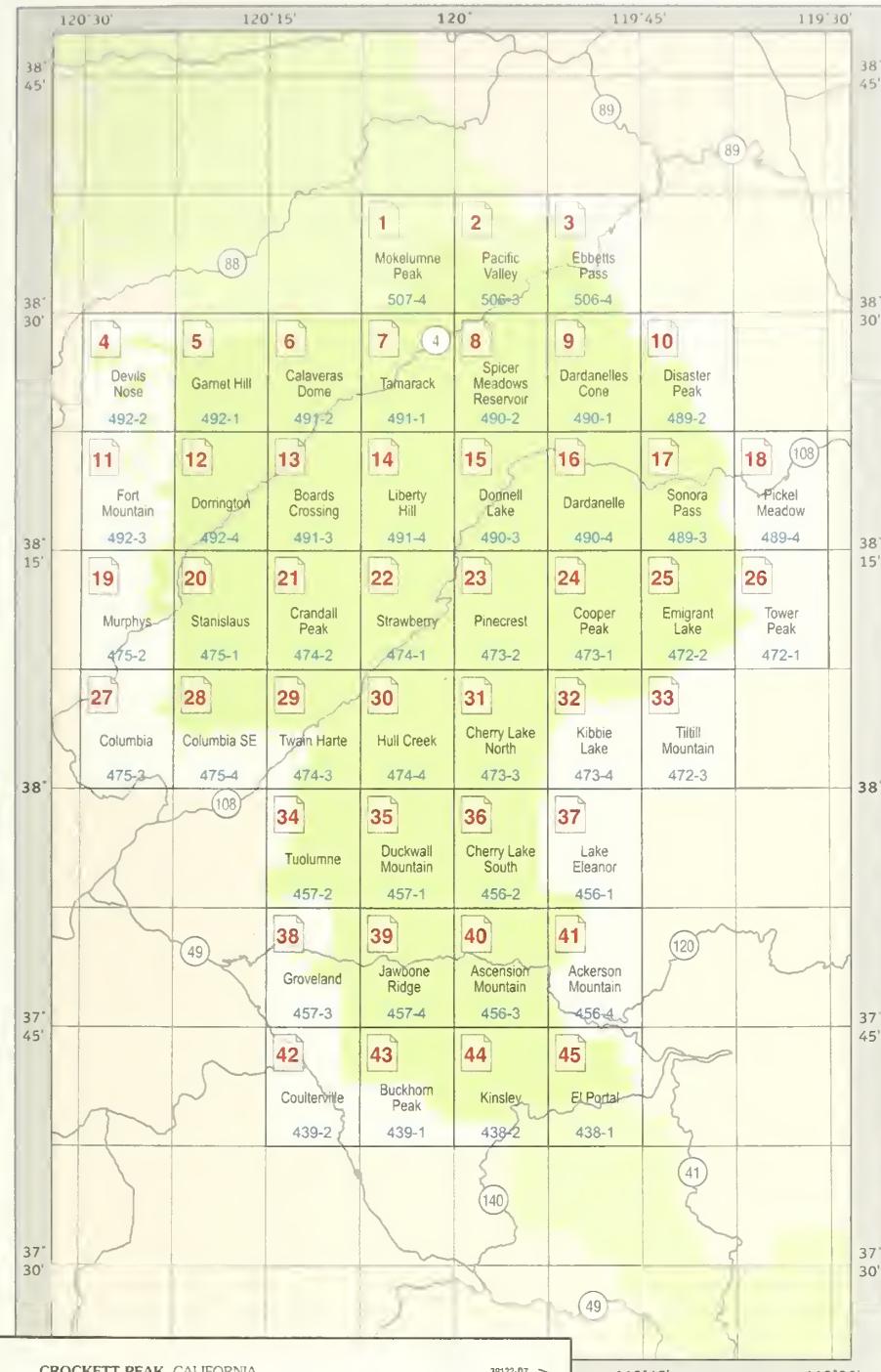
(1 inch to the mile)



Contour Interval 80 Feet

UTM grid north (GN)
2005 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheetProduced by the USGS 1979
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2001Contours from 10-meter DEM, 1973.
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(NAD 83).Projection: California State Plane,
Zone 2 (Lambert Conformal Conic).

Stanislaus National Forest



Using this Atlas

Quad Labeling

17
Sonora Pass
489-3

Atlas Page Number
Quad Name
US Forest Service Regional Number

Forest Service Regional Number

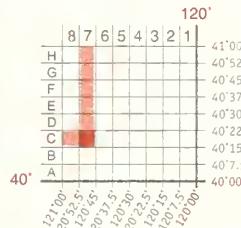
This numbering system is based on 15' quadrangles, starting in the south-eastern corner of the state and progressing from east to west, then south to north across the state.

Each of these is sub-divided into quarters, numbered counterclockwise from the North-East quadrant.



USGS Number: 40120-C7

*latitude (40),
longitude (120),
grid coordinate (C7):*



North, Grid North & Magnetic North

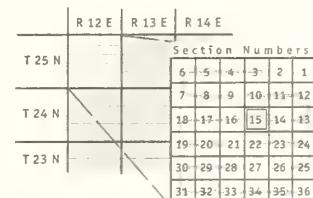
UTM grid north (GN)
2003 magnetic north (MN)
Declination at center of sheet



Local declination from north is shown at the bottom of each map. For more information on magnetic declination see: www.ngdc.noaa.gov and click on geomagnetism.

MILS: US Military Mils,
6400mils in a full circle

Public Land Survey



Each township is divided into 36 one square mile sections. These sections are numbered in gray squares on the map (See diagram - above). Unsurveyed sections or portions of sections are called "protraction blocks". These protraction blocks are numbered sequentially starting with 37 (PB 37, PB 38, PB 39,).



USDA Forest Service

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STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST ATLAS

To report an emergency, dial 911

Stanislaus National Forest

Supervisor's Office

19777 Greenley Road
Sonora, CA 95370

ph: (209) 532-3671
fax: (209) 533-1890

Calaveras Ranger District

P.O. Box 500
(Highway 4)
Hathaway Pines, CA 95233

ph: (209) 795-1381
fax: (209) 795-6849

Groveland Ranger District

24545 Highway 120
Groveland, CA 95321

ph: (209) 962-7825
fax: (209) 962-7412

Mi-Wok Ranger District

P.O. Box 100
(24695 Highway 108)
Mi-Wuk Village, CA 95346

ph: (209) 586-3234
fax: (209) 586-0643

Summit Ranger District

#1 Pinecrest Lake Road
Pinecrest, CA 95364

ph: (209) 965-3434
fax: (209) 965-3372

TDD (Telephone Devices for the Deaf)

Forest Supervisor's Office (209) 533-0765
Calaveras Ranger District (209) 795-2854
Groveland Ranger District (209) 962-6406
Mi-Wok Ranger District (209) 586-0262
Summit Ranger District (209) 965-0488

Other Information Numbers

National Recreation Reservation System:
(877) 444-6777
(518) 885-3639 (International)
www.recreation.gov

National Weather Service
www.wrh.noaa.gov

Caltrans Highway Conditions
(800) 427-7623
www.deploy.551.org

Stanislaus National Forest Website

www.fs.fed.us/r5/stanislaus

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